



# REPUBLICANS: Bush in Front

(Continued from Page 1)

of Nevada, who last month quit the race. "He's used his advantages effectively, and he has not made mistakes."

Mr. Bush had raised over \$9.4 million by the start of the summer. And the evidence is that he could. Consider some of the possibilities:

Michigan — Mr. Bush is scrambling already to avoid embarrassment at the Jan. 29 convention. Volunteers recruited by Mr. Robertson, operating in alliance with less numerous backers of Mr. Kemp, overwhelmed pro-Bush "regulars" in elections for precinct delegate spots last year and now control the state committee.

Iowa — Mr. Bush has nurtured the organizational and personal ties he forged in his 1980 victory over Mr. Reagan and has been rated the favorite for the Feb. 8 caucuses. But the latest Des Moines Register poll, published Sunday, shows him in a tight race with Mr. Dole. The survey of 301 likely caucus-goers found 32 percent for Mr. Dole and 29 percent for Mr. Bush, a statistically insignificant difference. Mr. Kemp had 10 percent; Mr. Robertson, 7; Mr. du Pont, 5; and Mr. Haig, 4.

New Hampshire — The first primary takes place Feb. 16 in a state with terrible memories for Mr. Bush, the state where Mr. Reagan recouped politically in 1980 and humiliated him personally at their Nashua debate. If Mr. Bush is

wounded in the early going, this is the place his rivals think they can damage him beyond repair. If he survives the early tests, New Hampshire may be their last chance to derail him.

In early March the spotlight will swing to the South, where the "Super Tuesday" joint primaries will be held. But long before that, Republican voters everywhere will have had an opportunity to watch the six contenders compete in televised debates.

The debates are particularly important to those now seen as long shots for the nomination.

Mr. Haig has the least money and organization, and some of the highest negative poll ratings in the field.

But his strategists think that it is largely because voters know him only from crisis situations in the Nixon and Reagan presidencies and have rarely seen him display his sense of humor, business credentials, expertise in foreign policy and a resume that rivals or surpasses that of Mr. Bush.

Mr. Haig dissects from Republican orthodoxy on everything from the Strategic Defense Initiative to the balanced-budget amendment, and he hopes to exploit those differences.

Mr. du Pont, whose conventional political assets are the next most meager, also aims to stand out from the crowd. He has been more adventurous on issues than anyone else, calling for a phase-out of farm supports, alternatives to Social Security, and guaranteed job training for all. But at the moment, he is clearly in the second tier.

Mr. Robertson is the hardest for the others to figure out.

His allies in the evangelical churches offer him an effective network for recruiting workers, as Michigan showed.

His manager, Marc Nuttle, is modest in his claims of what Mr. Robertson will do in Iowa or New Hampshire but says that he can come on strong in the South.

Rival camps think that Mr. Robertson has been hurt by the publicity over his fellow evangelists, Jim and Tammy Bakker, but Mr. Nuttle says Mr. Robertson — clearly the most experienced and effective TV performer in the field — has the most to gain from the debates.

After a somewhat stumbling start Mr. Kemp has made himself a competitor, if not yet a threat, to Mr. Bush and Mr. Dole.

His efforts to consolidate his position as the conservative heir apparent have been aided by Mr. Laxalt's withdrawal and the emergence of foreign policy issues — in arms control and Central America — on which he can rally his chosen right-wing constituency.

Mr. Kemp's strategists believe that this constituency is a potential majority if he gets to the South as the main alternative to Mr. Bush.

But Mr. Dole blocks his way. The Kansas senator has a difficult double strategy of courting the right wing on foreign policy while simultaneously making himself available as a vehicle for moderates disillusioned with Mr. Bush's adaptation to every phase of Mr. Reagan's philosophy.

And then there is Mr. Bush. "All he has to do to win," says one longtime associate, "is be as good as the campaign structure that's been put in place for him."

In the end, most would agree with the comment of Senator Dole's chairman, Mr. Elsworth: "Bush has to lose this nomination before any of the rest of us can win it."



A MAGIC NUMBER FOR LONDON — Three days short of his 100th birthday, Alf Landon was visited by President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan in Topeka, Kansas. Mr. Landon, who was the Republican presidential candidate in 1936, said: "It's a great day in my life."

# DEMOCRATS: 8 Candidates in Search of a Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

"Massachusetts Miracle" of economic revival, his nine balanced budgets, his immigrant roots, his governing style and his passion for the rule of law.

His rivals accuse him of taking more credit than he is due for the Massachusetts turnaround and of hiding his true colors. They peg him as an anti-military liberal.

Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, 46, has been running harder and longer than anyone, and by the testimony of insiders, has profited from the experience. His speeches are sharper, his images crisper and his timing far better than they were a year ago.

There is a populist streak to his protectionist talk on trade, and he displays compassion in his save-the-family farm legislation.

His opponents say privately that his Achilles heel is an opportunistic voting record that reveals him as having tailored his philosophy to the prevailing winds on everything from abortion to economics to nuclear energy policy.

Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee, 39, was the big winner two weeks ago when Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia became the most recent Democrat not to run, leaving Mr. Gore the only southerner in the race.

He is also the only candidate willing to talk tough at times on foreign policy. He alone among Democrats was an early supporter

of the Reagan administration's re-flagging policy in the Gulf.

And he is the one who tries to come off as culturally and socially more conservative than the others. He does not have great strength in Iowa or New Hampshire, and he faces a test even in his home region.

Something he was without in 1984. Unless some other candidate comes shooting out of the pack in the early states, many insiders believe, he is poised to be the leading vote-getter on March 8. "Super Tuesday," when one-third of all national convention delegates will be up for grabs.

Representative Patricia Schroeder of Colorado, 47, will not officially decide until the end of the month whether to run, but her direct mail response has been encouraging.

Ms. Schroeder's late entry means that some of the activist and feminist support she might otherwise have drawn is already committed, but her distinctiveness in the field assures plenty of attention from reporters.

The main plank of her platform is a share-the-burden plan that would force U.S. allies to pay more toward their own defense.

Senator Paul Simon of Illinois, 58, is the one Democrat who likes to call himself old-fashioned, and he constantly evokes the images and programs of Roosevelt and Truman. He is also a committed budget balancer and fiscal conservative.

Mostly, though, his handlers are hoping that his resonant baritone voice, his conservative appearance and his plain-spoken common sense will, in an era of fallen heroes, evoke just the right dose of integrity and decency to capture a disillusioned electorate.

Dukakis would be the Democratic front-runner if the term meant anything in this field.

The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, 45, seemed to a lot of white Democratic leaders in 1984 to be running against them — their rules, their biases, their way of doing business. This year he has made it clear that his targets are the multinational corporations that "merge, purge and submerge" that send jobs and hopes abroad.

At times this year he has seemed so eager to appear nonconfrontational that he has been without his old spark.

But in recent months he has become more comfortable with his message, and he continues to attract large crowds wherever he goes.

He has an Iowa operation —

# CHAD: Bomber Downed

(Continued from Page 1)

downed plane were killed, United Press International reported.

Ahmed Allam-Mi, the Chadian ambassador to France, said Monday that Libyan planes had dropped five bombs on Abéché and killed many villagers.

The war between Libya and Chad heated up on Aug. 8 when Chadian forces captured Acoua, the main village in the Aozou strip that Libyan forces had captured in 1973. That loss was a major embarrassment to Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, whose forces retook the town on Aug. 28.

On Saturday, 2,000 Chadian troops crossed into Libya for the first time and demolished the Matani-Sarah air base, 60 miles from the internationally recognized border between Chad and Libya.

Issa Boukar, a spokesman for the Chadian Embassy in France, said his country had withdrawn its troops from the Libyan air base.

Mr. Giraud said France "was not informed" of that raid and that "there was no French element that had participated."

Dominique Motis, associate director of the French Institute for International Relations, said French officials were trying to play down the French role.

"The decision to destroy the plane is in tune with France's desire not to escalate its role and indeed to keep Libya from escalating the war," said Mr. Motis.

# MANILA: The Close Call

(Continued from Page 1)

Out the military, officials said they were taken by surprise when the attempt began.

When some army units began to rebel in Manila, the U.S. ambassador, Nicholas Platt, had been in the country only a few days. He was to have arrived months earlier, but his confirmation was delayed by Senator Jesse Helms, the conservative North Carolina Republican who has made a practice of holding up ambassadorial appointments to press political points.

Philip Kaplan, who had been the senior official in charge of the embassy until Mr. Platt's arrival, was preparing to leave the day the rebellion began.

The Pentagon's top authority on the Philippines, Karl Jackson, deputy assistant secretary of defense for East Asia, was in a Manila at the time, on a routine visit. He was awakened at his hotel by Filipino officials, who asked him what was going on. He said he did not know.

As the mutiny gained momentum, Mr. Kaplan telephoned Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, the former defense minister, who has been described as a mentor of Colonel Honasan. Mr. Kaplan asked Mr. Enrile to issue a statement calling for an end to the uprising.

Mr. Enrile refused. He said he did not want to heed the request of a U.S. official and had not been asked to do so by the Philippine government.

In addition to that call, which Mr. Enrile later disclosed, Mr. Kaplan and other embassy officials telephoned several military leaders, who said that if the coup succeeded, U.S. law would require an immediate suspension of all military aid.

Reagan administration officials offered a variety of reasons for not expecting the coup attempt. Some said the planning for the attempt was closely guarded since previous efforts, including one involving Colonel Honasan, had failed because details had leaked.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Korean Workers Protest Plant Closing

SEOUL (Reuters) — Thousands of workers staged rallies on Monday protesting the closure of a shipyard by the giant Hyundai Group, but the government said labor disputes were dwindling across South Korea.

Officials of Hyundai, the country's biggest exporter, said about 7,000 workers held a sit-in at their yard at Ulsan in the southeast, demanding a 14-percent pay increase and the release of 23 arrested union leaders.

The 23 are among 166 workers facing trial after the police raided company dormitories in Ulsan and a car factory near Seoul owned by the Daewoo conglomerate last week. The Hyundai strikers ended the daylong protest Monday with no major violence but vowed to gather again on Tuesday to press their demands, the officials said.

## Hypothermia Used on Siamese Twins

BALTIMORE (WP) — Seven-month-old Siamese twins, joined at the back of the head, have been separated in a 22-hour operation here that involved putting the West German infants into suspended animation to halt bleeding from the operation. Doctors said it was the first time that hypothermia, or lowering body temperature, had been tried in such surgery.

If both boys survive, it will also be the first time that twins sharing major blood systems in the brain have been successfully separated. Doctors at the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions said it would be days before they had any sense of whether either boy would recover and live a normal life.

The operation Sunday involved more than 70 doctors and nurses. The infants, Benjamin and Patrick Binder, shared the major veins and blood draining system directly behind their brains.

## Executive Fired in Yugoslav Scandal

BELGRADE (Reuters) — The senior management of a Yugoslav company at the center of a multimillion-dollar scandal has been dismissed, official press reports said Monday.

The issuing by Agrokomerc of up to \$500 million worth of false promissory notes has rocked the country's banking sector, already struggling to cope with Yugoslavia's \$20 billion foreign debt. Agrokomerc is a state-owned agricultural-industrial company that employs 13,500 workers and handles food exports to 22 countries.

The company's chief executive, Filaret Abdic, and his management team have been dismissed, the reports said. The Tanjug news agency reported Saturday that the police had asked the Federal Assembly (parliament) to waive the immunity from criminal prosecution Mr. Abdic enjoys as a member of the body.

## Troubled U.K. Union Group Meets

BLACKPOOL, England (Reuters) — British trade union leaders began their annual meeting Monday, divided on industrial relations and on how to halt declining membership under what they regard as a hostile Conservative government.

The meeting of the Trades Union Congress was the first since Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, whose government has enacted laws designed to curb union power, was re-elected in June. Political analysts said union leaders, faced with five more years under Mrs. Thatcher, had to try to improve their image.

A recent opinion poll said most British unions were seen by the majority of their members as out of touch with the needs of the rank and file and too closely linked to the opposition Labor Party.

## Gandhi Shuffles Party Secretaries

NEW DELHI (AFP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi replaced five of six general secretaries in his Congress (I) Party on Monday, a party spokesman said. A shuffle of the senior levels had been expected following electoral defeats and mounting dissidence within a party battered since April by a wave of corruption scandals.

The spokesman, G.K. Moopnar, said Mr. Gandhi had accepted the resignations of Bhagwat Jha Azad, A.K. Antony, R.L. Bhatia, N.K. Sharma and Najma Heptulla to clear the way for a reorganization.

Mr. Moopnar, the only general secretary to be retained, said the five were replaced by Oscar Fernandez, Ghulam Nabi Azad, N.C. Chamravelli, K.N. Singh and Ram Rattan. All but Mr. Fernandez are Congress (I) members of Parliament.

## For the Record

Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson of Sweden arrived in Doston on Sunday for a seven-day visit to the United States. (AFP)

Three persons appeared in court in Chippenham in southwest England on Monday accused of plotting to kill Tom King, the British minister responsible for the province of Northern Ireland. (Reuters)

# TRAVEL UPDATE

## Londoners May Now Share Taxicabs

LONDON (Reuters) — A 300-year-old English law is to be scrapped to allow London taxicabs to offer a shared service, the government announced on Monday.

Until now the capital's 14,000 registered taxi drivers were bound by the law — introduced in the 17th century to apply to horse-drawn carriages — not to permit shared fares.

The pilot of a Piedmont Airlines jet had to shut off an engine and return to Baltimore-Washington International Airport shortly after takeoff Monday when a fire warning light came on, an airline spokesman said. He said the light proved to be a false alarm. (AP)

# CONTRA: End of Battle Is Feared

(Continued from Page 1)

down by the still-divided civilian political leaders of the contras.

"He is bitter that none of the civilian directors have been in the camps to talk to the troops, that they have not come up with a unified position to explain to the troops," a rebel official said.

Colonel Bermudez, dressed in a camouflage uniform, said he had tried to explain to the troops the effect of the peace treaty, which calls for a cease-fire in local wars and a cutoff of outside aid to rebels in Central America.

He strongly criticized the peace plan, which rebel political leaders have formally accepted. He said he considered the Sandinista signing of the plan, which calls for significant moves to increase democracy in Nicaragua, to be a tactical move to buy time and defeat the contras politically.

"They are looking for a way to stop our aid and make our troops lose faith," he said. "They won't comply with the treaty."

Colonel Bermudez was particularly critical of the failure of the plan to set any limit on the military aid that the Sandinistas can receive, while it cuts off aid to the rebels.

He said it was essential that the U.S. Congress vote at least conditional aid to the rebels when the current \$100 million in financing runs out this month. This is necessary, Colonel Bermudez argued, to keep up the morale of the rebel troops and to keep pressure on the Sandinistas to comply with the treaty.

Colonel Bermudez was among the senior rebel leaders who met two weeks ago with President Ronald Reagan in California. He said Mr. Reagan promised to keep fighting for aid to the rebels.

But he added that the Sandinistas had already started a propaganda campaign aimed at the rebels and their families, telling them that peace was at hand and that they should accept an amnesty rather than die for a lost cause.

Another problem facing the con-

tras is that Honduras will be forced to clear out all rebels and close any bases they still have there by the Nov. 7 deadline imposed by the regional peace treaty. On that date all countries are to stop assisting rebel forces and stop permitting their territory to be used by rebels.

The political and military difficulties facing the rebels appear to be all the more galling to Colonel Bermudez because, he said, his forces are now in their best military condition since U.S. aid was previously cut off in 1984.

With \$100 million of renewed financing this year, hundreds of rebel commanders received their first professional military training from U.S. Army advisers. They then got new equipment, computerized radio communications and potent anti-aircraft missiles that are said to be shooting down an average of one Sandinist helicopter a month.

With highly effective aerial supply drops, run by the CIA, the contras have defied their harsh critics by posing a long-term problem that the Sandinistas cannot eradicate.

The purpose of guerrilla war, to tire and weaken the enemy, is well demonstrated in Nicaragua, where the economy, bled by the long war, a U.S. embargo and Sandinista mismanagement, is in ruins. The contras, like leftist rebels fighting the government in El Salvador, cannot defeat the Sandinistas, but they have badly hurt them.

Colonel Bermudez said the contras would keep fighting until the Sandinistas agreed to negotiate a cease-fire with them, something the Sandinistas have refused ever to do.

But the rebel commander acknowledged that political support could run out for the contras in Congress. If that happens, final defeat would be at hand. That, Colonel Bermudez said bitterly, would leave Nicaragua under firm Sandinist control.

"If we disarm," he said, "and in 1988 the Sandinistas haven't fulfilled the treaty, will anyone be interested in this process anymore?"

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By the details of its construction, and the acknowledgment of Soviet officials in Abalakovo, the radar is far from ideal for all types of space tracking. But it also seems to be anything but the rugged, hardened bunker needed to wage anti-missile battles in a nuclear war.

The work inside and out appeared shoddy at best, prompting some chuckles and head-shaking from members of the delegation.

Anthony R. Battista, a staff member of the House Armed Services Committee who is considered a top American expert on Soviet military sites, said: "You have some space-tracking ability here

that's not very good, and some early warning capability that's not very good. If you turn it on, it's probably a violation, but not a very good one."

The visit to the site was organized by the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Committee of Soviet Scientists Against the Nuclear Threat. Officials of both groups accompanied the Americans.

Yevgeni P. Velikhov, vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and leader of the Soviet group that accompanied the U.S. delegation on Saturday, said the decision to allow the visit was made by the Politburo.

At first, Soviet officials allowed no photographs to be taken inside the structures. But later they allowed a quick photo tour of both structures.

Although members picked out certain rooms to inspect, the tour was controlled by Soviet officials.

According to American military experts, phased-array radars for space tracking in the Northern Hemisphere point due south. This is so they can track objects in orbit about the equator, such as flights of the American space shuttle, as well as objects that pass over Earth's poles.

In the United States, there is one such radar for space tracking, at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida.

A radar at the latitude of Krasnoyarsk that was pointed due north would see polar-orbiting satellites

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# RADAR: Soviet Gives U.S. Rare View of Disputed Site

(Continued from Page 1)

battle management, would violate the ABM treaty, whose central aim is to limit defensive missile systems designed to knock out incoming strategic missiles.

The Soviet Union says the radar is for tracking satellites in orbit, and denies violating the treaty.

The inspection of the site on Saturday raised serious doubts about the assertions of both sides.

The huge, half-built device is a "phased-array" radar — several radars that operate in tandem. Its beam is steered electronically instead of by a movable dish. Both the United States and the Soviet Union are currently constructing such devices.

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# In-Dull Danish Campaign, Faint Stirrings

By Howell Raines  
New York Times Service

COPENHAGEN — Denmark is approaching the end of a general election campaign that the candidates, the pollsters, the press and the incumbent prime minister, Poul Schlüter, pronounced extraordinary for its dullness.

But Sunday — just before a televised debate among the 16 parties involved in Denmark's genial, complicated electoral system — a welcome splash of controversy waited across the somewhat political landscape. And it came from an unlikely source — Anker Jørgensen, an erstwhile government minister usually cast as the Walter Mondale of Danish politics.

Mr. Jørgensen, 65, a former program minister, stirred things up before the Tuesday voting by warning that the long shadow of free enterprise is falling across one of Scandinavia's prototype welfare states. He even named two foreign villains in the importation of harmful ideology: Adam Smith and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

He accused Mr. Schlüter, a Conservative who says his pro-business policies have created 200,000 new jobs in the private sector, with trying to bring off a sneaky transformation from welfare state to enterprise society.

Mr. Schlüter has said that Karl Marx is dead. Mr. Jørgensen said in an interview published Sunday, "I know that. He died in 1883. But what Schlüter is presenting is Adam Smith's philosophy of the free market packed in cellophane and presented with charm."



Poul Schlüter



Anker Jørgensen

He warned that Mr. Schlüter's "ideology is each-for-his-own." For although Mr. Schlüter has added 15,000 jobs in the state medical service and raised unemployment benefits, he also has advocated partial payments for some services and freedom to choose between private and government medical and pension programs.

Per S. Møller, a Conservative parliamentary leader, responded that Mr. Schlüter, 56, still supports the basic idea of the welfare state — "higher taxes and fewer social problems than they have in the United States." But he said Mr. Schlüter also stands for a number of ideas that are being attacked from the left.

In addition to an economic policy that has been called "watered-down Thatcherism," these include

continued membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Community and the tighter fiscal policies that have reduced the domestic budget deficit and increased "efficiency" and "choice" in welfare programs.

American officials have been nervous about opposition to NATO membership in particular and nuclear weapons in general by the Social People's Party, the country's fastest growing leftist party. Its growth is fed by the "identity crisis" in Mr. Jørgensen's Social Democrats.

Once Denmark's dominant party, the Social Democrats have been going through a transitional trauma like that of the Democrats in the United States and the Labor Party in Britain.

179 seats in parliament, the Folketing, no one is quite sure whether Mr. Schlüter's four-party, center-right coalition will sustain its bare, working majority of 90 seats.

But compromise is the theme of Danish politics. On 56 issues in his five years in office, Mr. Schlüter has lacked a majority, but his government survived by general agreement that no one else ought to be prime minister until he decided to call this snap election four months before the end of his term.

Even the Socialist People's Party says it will swallow its opposition to NATO and the EC in the interest of forming a governing socialist coalition should they and the Social Democrats win enough seats to form a majority.

This is relaxed, enlightened coalition politics in a country comfortable with its existence on the Nordic seaming between the superpowers. The mellow mood prevailed Sunday at the candidates' debate. Mr. Jørgensen made a gentlemanly attack on Mr. Schlüter's failure to make a dent in the country's \$40-billion foreign debt, much of which is inherited from Mr. Jørgensen's party.

Mr. Schlüter, for his part, used his television time to deny the hottest rumor among the Copenhagen intelligentsia — that he and Mr. Jørgensen would set aside their differences to form a centrist coalition freezing out extremes of left and right.

"There is no way that can ever happen," Mr. Schlüter said, setting the stage for an election in which, when it comes to parliamentary coalitions, anything can happen.

# Athens (Vroom!) Is Told to Please (Honk!) Be Quiet

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

ATHENS — The sandwich bar on Skoufa Street has reopened after a long break, and these days there is a chance that a telephone caller might find someone at some office to take a call.

The summer is winding toward fall, and the myriad Athenians who fled a hot and congested city are coming in from the relative cool of ancestral islands and upcountry retreats.

But this year, after a year of campaigns urging them to protect their beaches against garbage, their sea turtles against extinction and themselves against AIDS, Athenians are facing another campaign. Greeks are being told by Greeks that some foreigners have long asserted they make too much noise for their own good.

"Noise is a dangerous enemy which is seriously damaging our health," says the text of a newspaper and magazine advertisement from the Environment Ministry that urges, "A little peace and quiet, please." The advertisement is accompanied by a photograph of an anguished woman that seems to resemble "The Scream" by Edvard Munch.

The look of anguish does not surprise habits of central Athens, where the canyons of

Kolonaki, an area of boutiques and plush apartments, and other areas amplify a cacophony.

Invariably there are the motorcycles, some without mufflers (as *machos dicatas*), and taxi-cab drivers cursing their fate and squealing their tires, and the car horns blaring in the snarls, doomed sirens of despair.

"Noise is a very severe problem," said Spiros Papapapagoriou, a specialist at the Environment Ministry.

The rapid expansion and congestion in Athens over recent decades, and the increase in migrants from the countryside, have nudged the city beyond the decibel thresholds of many other metropolises.

The noise levels in Athens, according to Panayote Christodoulakis of the Pan Hellenic Center for Environmental Studies, have risen between 100 and 200 percent over the last five years, and the current advertising campaign is unlikely to stop the torment.

"No real measures are being taken," Mr. Christodoulakis said. "The authorities should be building walls and planting trees to stop the noise from infiltrating residential buildings. Instead, there's only advertising."

The average level of background noise in Athens, he said, registered 74 decibels this year,

compared with 87 decibels in New York and 76 in Rome, but only 41 in Washington.

Noise in the city, he said, is causing "irreparable damage to the nervous system."

That theme is echoed in the official advertising campaign, which offers a sobering list of noise-related ailments: anxiety, fatigue, sleeplessness, aggression, hypertension, low spirits, melancholy, irritation and neuroses.

Mr. Papapapagoriou acknowledged that, thus far, the month-old campaign had had no audible effect. And some people argue that, in a land where a whisper is rarely used when a shout will do, the official urging of silence is unlikely to bring quick results.

Some say Greece created an anti-noise reflex with the institution of the siesta, from 2:30 to 5:30 P.M., when all is supposed to fall silent except for the snores and snuffles of those asleep.

In an interview conducted by telephone, Mr. Papapapagoriou was discussing whether the readiness to make noise implied an indifference among Greeks to the tribulations it brings to their neighbors.

The interviewer was asked to repeat a part of his question because Mr. Papapapagoriou had not heard all of it. "There's too much noise in my office," he said.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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The Monetary Challenge

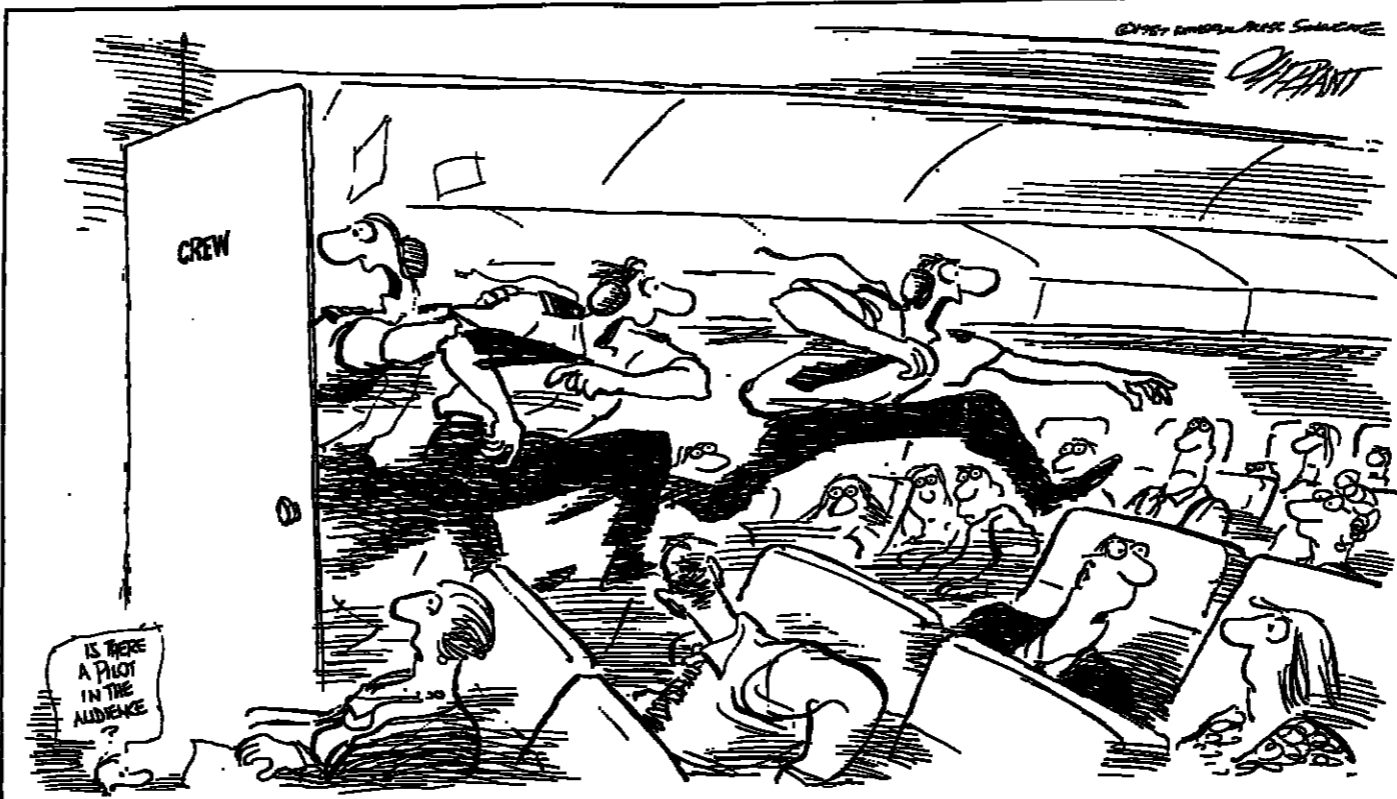
International finance officials are traveling again. Cynics would equate their mileage with the volatility of exchange rates. An official briefcase and a worried look speak volumes to the money markets.

Why Spend on Allies?

Dear Donald Trump: Your recent letter to the American people, printed as an advertisement, makes a compelling case: America spends billions protecting friends and allies who are thus freed to build up their economies while the military burden sinks America's.

Flat Wages in America

American workers used to be able to assume a rising standard of living; each year would be better than the last. They can no longer be so confident. Wage rates in the society are flat and have been for some time.



Airline Deregulation: Europe in a Holding Pattern

RUSSELS — The closing months of this year were to have seen Europe's long-promised "freedom of the skies" become reality. But in midsummer the European Commission's efforts to deregulate civil aviation stalled unexpectedly.

Deregulation Isn't to Blame

WHY are airline fares skyrocketing in America? Why do some pilots find the right runway or even the right airport? Why are some planes flying into the flight paths of others?

The Public Interest Loses

WALTER ADAMS and James W. Brock (see previous item) contend that the airlines mess does not arise because of deregulation but because of the Reagan administration's failure to enforce antitrust laws.

Nicaragua: A Signal to Reagan From the Kremlin?

WASHINGTON — In an arid stroke of geopolitical irony, Mikhail Gorbachev seems to be presenting Ronald Reagan with a powerful incentive to extricate the United States from the Nicaraguan morass and to advance toward a Central American settlement.

A Last Lap, In Tandem With Baker

By Lou Cannon WASHINGTON — President Reagan's long vacation over, and he is about to embark on what the White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater calls "the busiest month of his presidency."

Reagan faces three major challenges in striving to end his term on an upbeat

atives refuse to understand that in proved spy satellites have been possible to detect Soviet chieftains without intrusive on-site inspection. He also complains that his old friend gives him no credit for genuinely desiring an arms agreement, preferring to pretend that he is being manipulated by the State Department, his will or the chimera of history.

The Public Requires Proof

LAST year the conservative Heritage Foundation and the liberally oriented Brookings Institution both issued reports saying that the goal of airline deregulation — to engender competition, helping consumers both on service and on ticket prices — had been substantially achieved, and deregulation had saved air travelers \$6 billion a year.

In Our Pages, 75 and 50 Years Ago

1912: Suffragist Protest LONDON — The latest outbreak of Suffragist activity is a demonstration at Balmoral. In the darkness of the night [on Sept. 6] some Suffragists managed to elude the police guards and penetrate to the golf course.

مركز الأبحاث

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OPINION

A Last In Tandem With Ball

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON — Reagan's long over and he is about to get the White House...

Let's Cut the Nativist Bigotry Out of the U.S. Constitution

By William Safire

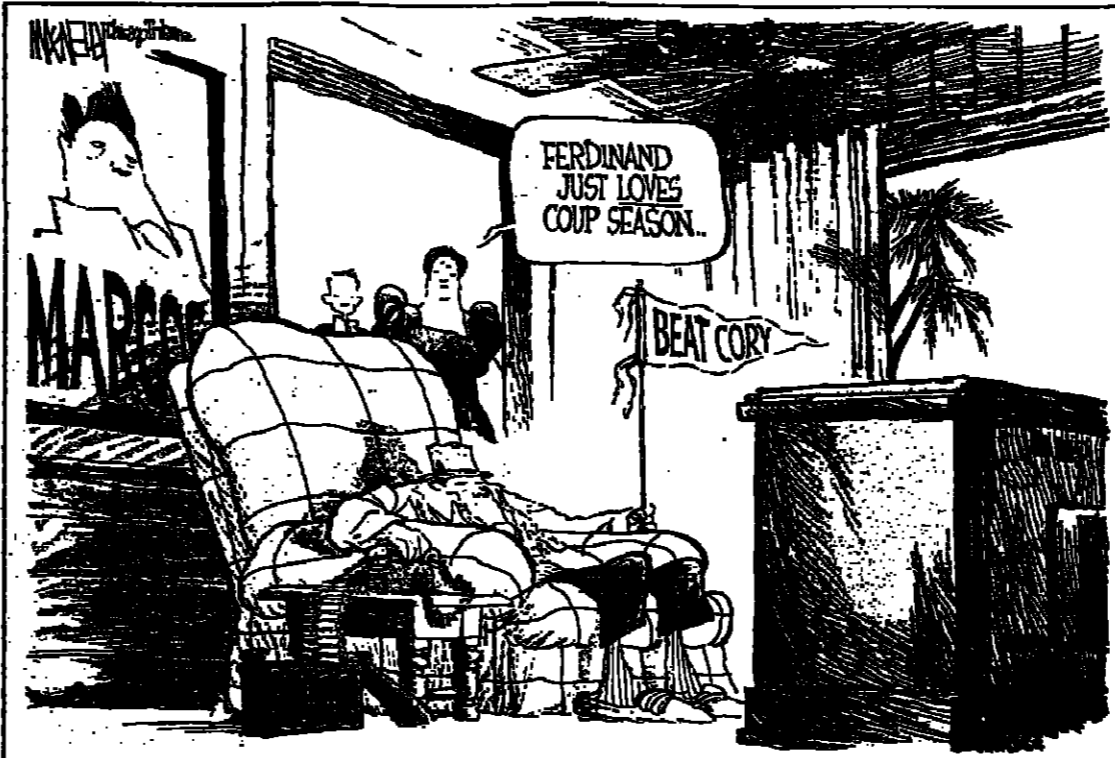
WASHINGTON — I want to be a delegate to the next constitutional convention (Con Con II). Here is my platform: Amend the constitution to make it possible for naturalized citizens to become president or vice president of the United States.

ESSAY

no documentary clues to the intent of those who framed the constitution, but a letter from John Jay to George Washington shows a genesis in an obsessive concern for national security.

Presidential Timber?

THE résumé of America's choice for a president in 1988: Male. Conservative. White. Under 65 years of age. A U.S. senator. Not a millionaire.



Ballooning: Above Everything Except the Old Man's Hot Air

By George F. Will

ASPEN, Colorado — By September, when sunshine has bleached all marks previously made by schooling on children, parents seek ways to insinuate education into entertainment.

MEANWHILE

dividual and natural forces. Except for periodic bursts from the propane heater, balloonists experience a silence more pure than that of a meadow.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An Imported Scotch on Antarctic Ice? Don't Exaggerate

Regarding "Pursuing Fads in Japan" (Aug. 19) by Clyde Haberman: I am writing you by hand because I could not wait until my return to the United States to comment on this shockingly misleading article.

Through the Back Door

We commend the proposal by Paul Leventhal and Milton Hoening to use tritium production as a highly visible method of arms control and stockpile reduction.

oms for Peace." When the diversion was at its height, the United States and Britain, as signatories of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, invited other nations to bind themselves not to do what America and Britain were at that moment doing on a large scale: diverting civil plutonium to military purposes.

Plutonium production was once similarly seen as an enforceable gauge of arms control. On April 30, 1964, U.S. and Soviet leaders jointly announced an end to its military production.

Patterns of Expansion

In "For Now, Soviet Jets Are Half an Hour Away" (Aug. 27), Arthur Ross and Eric Margolis write: "There is a clear pattern of territorial expansion in Soviet history, particularly southward."

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Soviet To Permit 2 Dissidents To Emigrate

# Turks' Nod to Freedom: Vote Raises More Issues

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service  
ANKARA — By only the most slender of margins, Turks have voted to restore political freedoms to their best-known former leaders, taking what some depict as a step away from the generals' shadow toward a fuller kind of democracy in the easternmost NATO country. Yet, with most votes counted by Monday from the referendum Sun-

point. The result thus seemed open to challenge as a clear indication of the nation's wishes. Politically, analysts said, the frail and ambiguous margin seemed to signify a profound division, or even schizophrenia, in a land torn between an urge for democratic freedoms and a fear that the fruits of such liberties could prove to be a return to the chaos that prompted the military coup in 1980 after 5,000 people had died in political violence. And that, in turn, suggests a nation only half-sure of its ability to contain the demons of its past.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

lay on the issue, the outcome seemed so close as to offer more questions than answers. Provisional results showed just over 50 percent of Turkish voters had cast a ballot in favor of lifting bans on more than 200 former politicians — including two former prime ministers, Suleyman Demirel and Bulent Ecevit. The bans were imposed by the military in its most recent spell of dominance from 1980 to 1983. The rest of the voters — slightly more than 49 percent — backed Prime Minister Turgut Ozal in his campaign to have the 10-year prohibitions maintained. Mr. Ozal had argued that the country's former leaders — his principal rivals — bore responsibility for the bloodshed that reigned in the late 1970s and should therefore continue to be banned from political activity. Arithmetically, the figures meant that only a modest number of voters had swung the outcome of a referendum that, Mr. Ozal announced Sunday, will lead to early general elections in November. At one point in the counting, with 95 percent of the returns in, the margin between "yes" and "no" was about one-third of a percentage



Former Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel as the referendum results came in.

"Turkey is very much divided," said Professor Serif Mardin of Bosphorus University in Istanbul. "And the referendum, instead of uniting the population, divided them." Associate Professor Nilufer Gole of the same university said: "When people said 'no,' they showed that they wanted stability and peace. When they said 'yes,' they showed they are in favor of freedom." The issues are important to Turks and outsiders alike. Since the founding of the modern Turkish Republic in 1923 by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, this land spanning Asia and Europe has sought to emulate Western ideals, thereby offering itself for judgment by Western standards of democracy and respect for human rights. The military intervention from 1980 to 1983 offended both yardsticks, and particularly since Ankara applied for membership of the European Community in April, some West European nations have pressed for evidence of improvements. Western nations, including the United States, may therefore welcome the restoration of political

rights to Mr. Demirel and Mr. Ecevit publicly while privately acclaiming the narrow margin as a factor militating against their return to power in the November election. The closeness of the result was widely interpreted as a triumph for Mr. Ozal — despite the country's economic woes, and his poor showing in elections last year — and a severe setback for those former politicians who had expected a greater majority of "yes" votes. For one thing, the lifting of the political bans will enable Mr. Ozal to rebut criticism that Turkish democracy is flawed. At the same time, however, the body of "no" votes suggests potential support in

the November elections, offering the prospect of a renewed five-year mandate, possibly with an improved majority. In 1983, Mr. Ozal came to power in a vote supervised by the military. Mr. Demirel, his main contender for support among the conservative majority in Turkey, and Mr. Ecevit, a Social Democrat, were excluded from the vote by the political bans placed on them a year earlier. Those limitations on the freedom of the voters' choice prompted opposition taunts that Mr. Ozal's rise to power had no legitimacy — an assertion that has long rankled. Political analysts in Turkey said the outcome of the referendum did

not necessarily preclude the outcome of the November election. "Some said 'no' because they didn't want the real extremists to come back along with Demirel and Ecevit," a political scientist at Ankara University said. "Some said 'yes' because they wanted to improve democracy, not because they supported either Demirel or Ecevit."

# Industrialist Is Interrogated in Italy Over Exporting of Mines to Mideast

LA SPEZIA, Italy — A magistrate investigating arms deals and drug trafficking allegedly involving the Gulf Arab terrorists and the Mafia questioned on Monday a leading industrialist who had been arrested along with 31 other suspects. Magistrate Giovanni Panebianco of Massa traveled to this port city near Genoa to interrogate Ferdinando Borletti, 65, president of the Valsella Meccanotecnica engineering firm, based outside Brescia in northern Italy. Mr. Panebianco also questioned Mr. Borletti's son Giovanni, 33, director-general of the company. Both are accused of illegal exporting of arms to belligerent countries in the Middle East. Four other Valsella managers have also been arrested. Magistrates believe that thousands of naval mines produced by Valsella were exported to Iran via Syria using false certificates. The Valsella directors protested their innocence, officials said. In the past they have admitted legal sales of mines and other munitions worth several million dollars to Nigeria. The arrests followed the seizure of a Lebanese freighter, the Boustany I, off the southeastern port of Bari on Sept. 2. The police found arms and drugs aboard the vessel, and magistrates

said they believed the weapons had been intended to create a number of arms caches in Italy and other European countries at the disposal of Middle Eastern terrorist groups. The magistrates said they believed a Middle Eastern group linked to the Palestinian terrorist leader Abu Nidal and the Italian Mafia had struck a deal for the establishment of the arms deposits. ■ Austrian Executive Held The former chief of a subsidiary of Austria's biggest company has been detained in connection with an inquiry into reports that the state-owned concern was involved in illegal arms trading with Iran. Reuters reported from Vienna. The Linz state attorney said

Monday that Peter Unterwiesing, former head of Noricum, a weapons manufacturing company that is a subsidiary of the conglomerate VOEST-Alpine AG, was detained over the weekend on suspicion of involvement with others in alleged deals and embezzlement of weapons payments. No charges have been placed against Mr. Unterwiesing, who left his post in April in a management shake-up at VOEST-Alpine. The engineering concern has suffered major losses in recent years. Austrian authorities have for months been investigating charges that 140 cannons and weapons worth \$300 million were delivered by Noricum to Iran in the spring of 1985.

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# Sir William Haley, English Journalist, Dies at 86

JERSEY, Channel Islands — Sir William Haley, director general of the British Broadcasting Corp. from 1944 to 1952 and then editor of The Times until 1966, has died at the age of 86. Sir William died Sunday at the Clifton nursing home in Jersey, the

largest of the Channel Islands off the northern coast of France. Born in Jersey in 1901, Sir William was educated at Cambridge University and at Darlington College in New Hampshire. He joined the Manchester Evening News in 1922 as an editor, becoming managing editor and a director of the newspaper in 1930. Sir William was a director of Reuters and of the British domestic news agency Press Association from 1939 to 1943. He was appointed editor in chief of the BBC in 1943 and became director general the following year. After 14 years as editor of The Times, he spent a year as chairman of Times Newspapers Ltd. in 1967. Sir William was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II in 1964.

He moved to Chicago to become editor in chief of Encyclopedia Britannica from 1968 to 1969, and spent his retirement years in Jersey. Quinn Martin, 65, American TV Producer RANCHO SANTA FE, California — Quinn Martin, 65, who for two decades was one of the most successful Hollywood producers with such popular television series as "The Untouchables," "The FBI" and "The Fugitive," died Saturday. Other long-running series he produced were "The Streets of San Francisco," starring Michael Douglas and Karl Malden, "Cannon" with William Conrad, and "Barnaby Jones," starring Buddy Ebsen. Mr. Martin also produced "The

Invaders," "12 O'Clock High," "Quinn Martin's Tales of the Unexpected" and "Most Wanted." At the time of his death, Mr. Martin was president and chief executive officer of QM Communications, which was developing two major movies for Warner Brothers. ■ Other Deaths: Richard Marquand, 49, director of "Return of the Jedi" and "Jagged Edge," Friday near London. Lee Theodore, 54, a Broadway dancer, choreographer and founder of the American Dance Machine, Thursday in New York. Enrique de la Mata, 53, president of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, in Rome on Sunday night, the world Red Cross body said Monday.

### MEMORIAL NOTICE

Daniel Joseph HOWARD passed away Thursday August 20th. His many friends are invited to attend a memorial service at The American Church in Geneva, rue Docteur Alfred-Vincent, on Sunday, September 13th, at 6 p.m. In lieu of flowers, contributions may be made to "Les Amis de Dieu" in support of called students, through The Union Bank of Switzerland.

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Making a Mark In Technopop

By Mike Zwerin
PARIS — Ryuichi Sakamoto cannot figure out why Japan is able to export just about everything except rock music.



Ryuichi Sakamoto: Capturing "certain aspects of the contemporary Asian mind set."

mans Klaus Schulze, Tangerine Dream and Can with the Broadway song form. The group Kraftwerk, from Düsseldorf, became an influential international hit exporting this slice of progress in the late 1970s.

light CMI, a computerized synthesizer that samples rock drums, Balinese percussion, pipa (Chinese lute) and shakuhachi (Japanese bamboo flute).

In person Sakamoto comes across as a serious artist trying hard to "capture certain aspects of the contemporary Asian mind set."

the international market. So I put in more of an Oriental flavor than I otherwise would have.

Saving Venice, in Style

By Mary Davis Suro
New York Times Service

VENICE — Even the gondolas seemed to be swaying in time on the moonlit Grand Canal as Bobby Short entertained the international guests at a sparkling dinner-dance organized by Save Venice, Inc.

room. When Joanne Davis from Texas disembarked, a flame in tight-fitting, ruffled red satin, she provoked one loud comment. "The Texans have now arrived."

While the strains of the Rodgers and Hart song "Manhattan" drifted over the water, more than 400 guests dined and danced in the frescoed ballroom of the Palazzo Pisani Moretta.

Many of the guests lingered before dinner, sipping Champagne. Most seemed intent on getting a good look at Prince Michael of Kent.

Next Best Thing to an Outdoor Wedding

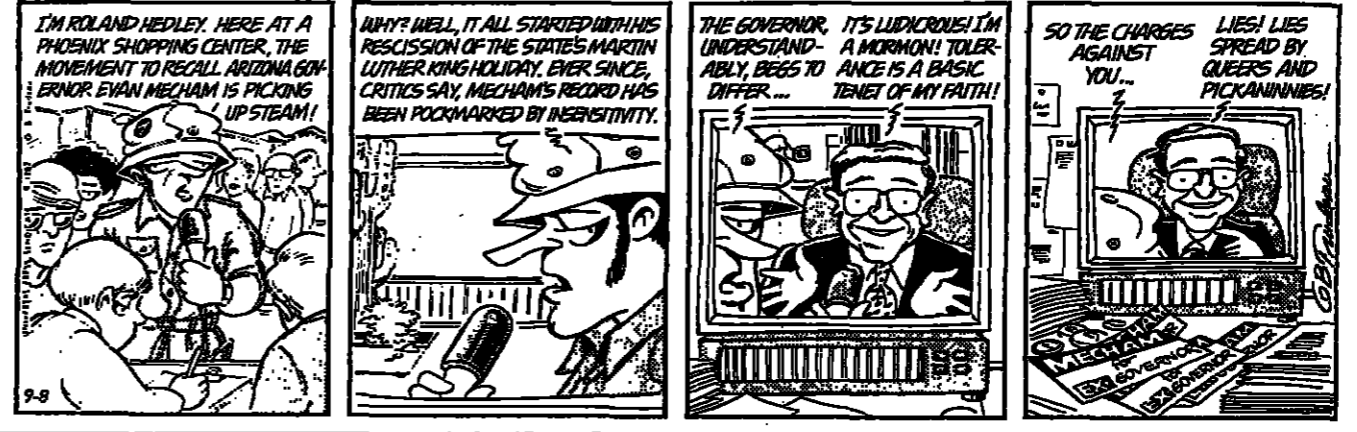
By Richard F. Shepard
NEW YORK — It wasn't June, which rhymes with honeymoon, and August has not made the top 10 in the love song arena.

park as photo opportunity for the wedding album is even more so. At the Queens Botanical Garden, about two dozen couples can pose on any weekend before the colorful tumult of flowers and under the gaze of the cosmopolitan, multilingual crowd that is the 38-acre park's clientele.

in Flushing. The Chetrams and their party, who all hail from Guyana, were being posed in the garden's pinetum by a camera crew that would not have seemed understaffed in a high-fashion studio.

town," said Eng who, like his wife, is American-born of Chinese background. "But it was raining, so we didn't use the permit for the garden then and they said we could come back some other time."

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Ethical Questions With the French

PARIS — With its version of L...
deregulation looming, the...
quickly to establish some basic...
the process, French bankers, dealers...
financial community. Bankers, dealers...
people have been trying to create a co...
people them through a maze of day-to-da...
This discussion covers everything from...
under trading, to greater areas such as...
regulatory roles played by...
traders when they both trade...
the market and manage in-...
vestor money.

The new limits, expected to be approved...
difficult for one of the 100 clerks...
the futures market. The standards...
used by members of their clients not having...
share possible losses.

Currency Rates

Table of currency exchange rates for various countries including DM, SF, HK, etc.

New Dollar Values

Table showing new dollar values for various currencies like Pkr, M, S, etc.

Interest Rates

Table of interest rates for various banks and terms like 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.



TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1987

Page 9

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Ethical Questions Explode With the French 'Big Bang'

By JACQUES NEHER  
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS—With its version of London's "Big Bang" financial deregulation looming, the Paris Bourse is moving quickly to establish some basic rules of the game, and in the process, polish its image before the international financial community. Brokers, dealers and regulators in recent months have been trying to create a code of conduct that will guide them through a maze of day-to-day ethical questions.

This discussion covers everything from clear-cut issues like insider trading, to grayer areas, such as managing the sometimes contradictory roles played by brokers when they both trade in the market and manage investors' money.

Separately, but not unrelated, are current efforts to boost the security of the booming MATIF financial futures market in Paris by instituting strict standards—and for the first time, penalties.

The new limits, expected to be approved this week, will make it more difficult for one of the 100 clearing-house members to control the futures market. The standards will also limit speculation by members or their clients not having sufficient resources to absorb possible losses.

The call for ethical standards at the Bourse is seen, in part, as an acknowledgment by the French profession that there might indeed be some truth to suspicions of impropriety within their ranks. These suspicions, often whispered by their counterparts in London, stem from the "private club" nature of the Bourse—an institution that has allowed only a select group of Paris brokers to play the market since the era of Napoleon.

However, new legislation, expected to be passed this autumn, will break this monopoly progressively over the next five years. The bill will allow banks or other financial institutions to buy into the capital of the 46 Paris brokers beginning next year. By 1992, outside financial institutions, including foreign banks and brokers, would themselves be able to apply for Bourse admission.

It is this *Big Bang à la française* that is motivating the new wave of ethical introspection.

"This has to be seen in the context of the deregulation going on through the European markets," said Angus McNeillage, who watches the French market for James Capel & Co. in London.

"The French have their Big Bang coming up. They have to put their house in order before that," he said. "If they want to be international, they have to act by international standards."

THE SEARCH for a code of ethics was spearheaded early this year by Yves Le Portz, president of the Commission des Opérations de Bourse, the organization charged with regulating the market. Noting that France's financial markets in recent years have experienced "a profound transformation" posing "great ethical problems," Mr. Le Portz called upon Gilles Brac de la Perrière, president of Banque Privée de Gestion Financière, to form a committee to explore the problems.

Mr. Brac de la Perrière's 12-member study group—made up of bankers, brokers, fund managers, regulators, even a judge—yielded its first results in late July. With the benefit of comments from the profession, and further study on specific points this fall, an ethics code should be ready by the end of the year, according to Pierre Fleuriot, the COB's director of research.

The code would detail a host of offenses and specify self-policing mechanisms to prevent them, Mr. Fleuriot said, adding that such a code will complement the new law that liberalizes the Bourse and breaks the monopoly held by the Paris brokers.

A preview of the code can be derived from the committee's July

See ETHICS, Page 11

For German Brewers, Prost's the Word

Loss in Court Has Become a Boon at the Bar

By Ferdinand Proetzman  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT—The West German brewers' battle to uphold the Reinheitsgebot, or "purity command," has proven to be the best thing to happen to their beer since Duke George the Rich of the Bavarian city of Landshut decreed in 1493 that "to avoid punishment to body and property, nothing but malt, hops and water" would be used in the brewing.

Since the European Court of Justice ruled in March that the Reinheitsgebot constituted an illegal restraint of trade, not one additional foreign brand of beer has been put on the domestic market, according to the West German Brewers' Association.

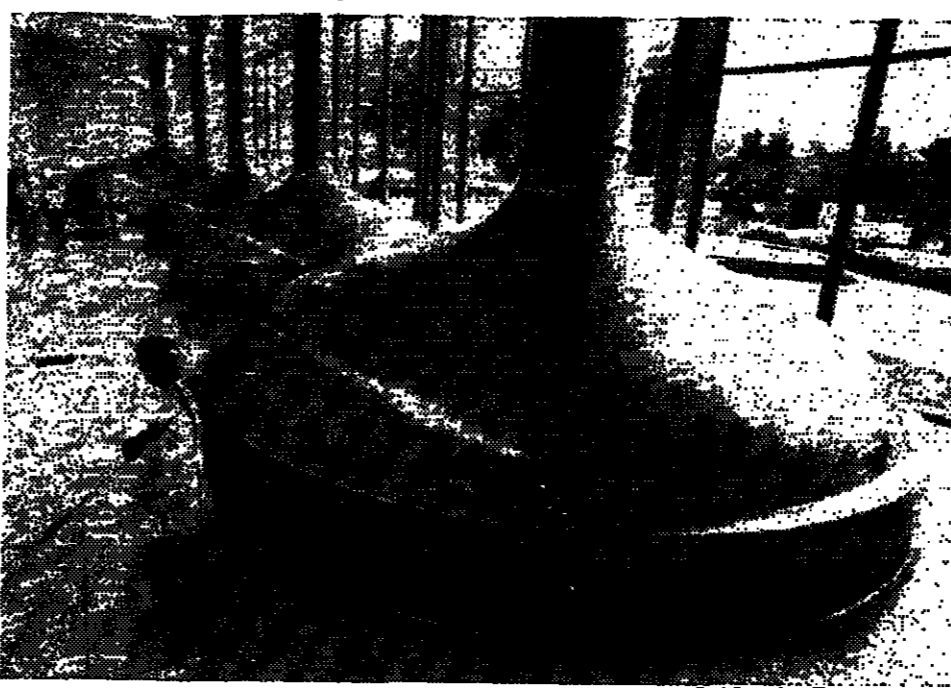
Even as brewers and government officials criticized the court's decision to open West Germany to foreign brews containing chemical additives, a decision they called "culturally insensitive" and "health-threatening," the brewers realized that the three-year battle had been a bonanza of publicity.

Thanks to the Luxembourg-based court, the rest of the world learned about the high quality of beer brewed under the Reinheitsgebot, which was officially imposed in 1516 by Duke Wilhelm of Bavaria—although he added yeast to George the Rich's roster—and which became the law of the land for all Germany in 1906.

At the same time, West Germany's fiercely nationalistic beer-drinkers had their belief reinforced, by testimony from government officials, that foreign beers are laced with an array of potentially hazardous chemicals.

If anything, the court's decision has made it more difficult for foreign beers to make headway in West Germany.

"Nothing has changed, just as



At Frankfurt's Binding-Brauerei, five huge copper kettles are in operation around the clock.

we expected," said Klaus Asche, chief executive of Holsten-Brauerei AG in Hamburg, who was president of the brewers' association when the court made its ruling. "As the proceedings went along, we realized this was outstanding publicity for German beer. The Reinheitsgebot, which was little known, became a synonym for first-class, quality beer. We are quite happy about it."

Mr. Asche said the brewers, who had fought the issue tooth and nail since the European Community took the matter to court in 1984, did so because "it was purely a health question."

After the decision, West Germany's brewers agreed to remain true to the Reinheitsgebot, he said. "But it would have been grotesque not to oppose the sale here of beers containing any of 60 different chemicals, at a time when the World Health Organization is working to reduce the number of preservatives in foods.

We fought to protect our consumers."

That altruism may have been abetted by a desire to keep control of an already brutally competitive market, according to importers.

The government lists beer as a basic foodstuff, not an alcoholic beverage, and the nation's 1,200 breweries pumped out 9.4 billion liters (2.4 billion gallons) of it in 1986, up 0.8 percent from 1985, according to statistics from the brewers' association. Consumption this year is slightly below the pace of 1986, a decline attributed to the cold, rainy summer. Since 1971, brewery production has grown from 9.0 billion and 9.5 billion liters.

Beer sales in 1986 totaled 14.8 billion Deutsche marks (about \$8.2 billion at current exchange rates), up from 14.4 billion DM in 1985.

Nearly all the beer produced domestically goes down German throats. Per capita consumption, which is claimed to be the highest in the world, was 146.5 liters in 1986, up from 145.4 liters in 1985. In Bavaria, where it all began, per capita consumption was 225 liters in 1986, according to Gerhard Ohmelt, managing director of the Union of Munich Brewers.

"Since that includes babies and old folks, the total is certainly much higher for the in-between ages," he added. "It's liquid bread for a Bavarian."

Exports rose to 5.4 billion liters in 1986, from 5.1 billion in 1985. While brewers say the thirst for German beer is growing abroad, the strength of the mark against other major currencies is limiting export gains.

Germany certainly isn't lusty for other beers. Imports totaled 1.1 billion liters in 1986, up from 1.0 billion in 1985. That translates into an unchanged market share of 1.2 percent, and See BREWERS, Page 10

British Banks Reject Brazil's New Debt Plan

LONDON—British banks rejected on Monday a plan by Brazil that would turn part of its \$112 billion debt into securities, banking sources said.

"They came, they saw, they didn't conquer," said a British banker who attended talks among bankers and Brazilian officials here on Sunday and Monday.

The rejection was a serious blow to Brazil's hopes for the plan, which Japanese bankers had already called unworkable when the proposal was first floated last week.

The British bankers, who have now seen details of the plan, told Brazil's main debt negotiators, Fernando Bracher and Antonio de Padua Seixas, that they would not consider any plan that required a write-off of debt.

Brazil, the developing world's largest debtor, had proposed turning about half of its \$66 billion in debt owed to foreign banks into long-term bonds. The banks would then sell the bonds at a discount of around 70 to 75 percent of their nominal value, getting back most, but not all, of their money.

Although banks currently trade Brazilian loans at around 55 percent of their face value, Brazilian officials have said that the total yield on the bonds, presumably including interest, would roughly equal the return from this lower discount.

Banks have already been increasing their reserves against possible loan losses because of their exposure to Brazil. The country shocked the international financial community in February when it announced a moratorium on its interest payments to foreign banks.

But, a British banker said, "setting aside reserves is very different from actually writing off the debt."

Earlier this summer, British banks, following their U.S. counterparts, set aside reserves equal to 25 to 30 percent of their loans to Latin America.

Brazil has maintained that it would not resume its interest payments, or reach an accord with the International Monetary Fund for new loans accompanied by domestic economic changes, until a new debt agreement is concluded with the commercial banks.

In the talks, the Brazilian officials also said that the securities would be very long term, having a maturity of about 35 years. Since the loans involved are of much shorter maturities, this so-called securitization plan is in effect a substitution of debt.

stantial repayment delay, the sources said.

U.S. bankers attending a debt symposium in Vienna last week were more cautious in their reaction to the plan, and said they would await the details.

Meanwhile, British bankers said the committee of Brazil's creditor banks might be willing to consider lending part of the \$7.3 billion in new loans the country has requested if the proceeds were used to pay about \$7.1 billion of interest payments due on loans in 1987 and 1988.

Central Banks Press Call for Stable Dollar

BASEL, Switzerland—Leading central bankers believe the dollar has fallen far enough and think like Friday's U.S. interest rate hikes will help stabilize it, Karl Otto Pöhl, president of West Germany's Bundesbank, said Monday.

Speaking after meeting other central bank governors, including Alan Greenspan, the new head of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, Mr. Pöhl said they also remained committed to the Louvre accord on stabilizing the dollar. The accord was signed in Paris on Feb. 22.

"It became very clear that the governors believe that stability of exchange rates is very desirable, both for the United States and for Europe and Japan," Mr. Pöhl said after a meeting of bank governors of the so-called Group of 10 industrial nations.

A huge U.S. trade deficit has led currency dealers to think that the dollar needs to fall further, extending a decline begun in 1985 and recently accelerated.

But Mr. Pöhl said, "For the United States a further decline of the dollar would certainly lead to more inflationary pressure and even higher interest rates. In Europe and Japan a further decline in the dollar would lead to repercussions which are unwanted."

Economists say a weaker dollar would raise the price of exports of West Germany, Japan and other nations, crimping their economies. It was the "unanimous view" of the bankers that Friday's half-

See BANKERS, Page 11

Major OPEC Nations Exceeded Quotas in August

The Associated Press

PARIS—Nearly all major OPEC oil producers, including Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Iraq, violated the cartel's production limits in August, the International Energy Agency reported Monday.

In its regular monthly report on the world oil market, the agency estimated total production by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at 19.7 million barrels a day in August. The cartel's self-imposed production ceiling is 16.6 million barrels daily.

July output had been estimated at 18.2 million barrels a day. A barrel equals 42 gallons (160 liters).

OPEC does not publish official oil production figures. Its president, Rilwanu Lukman of Nigeria, said recently that output by the cartel was running no more than 1.2 million barrels a day over its ceiling.

Ways of curbing the overproduction, which has contributed to the recent decline in oil prices, are to be

discussed by key OPEC oil ministers on Wednesday in Vienna.

International crude oil prices weakened again Monday as the current glut of crude oil around the world continued to weigh heavily on markets, Reuters reported from London.

Brent blend, the most widely traded international crude, was assessed toward the European close around 40 cents below last Friday's close at \$17.75 a barrel. There were no fresh indications for the U.S. benchmark crude, West Texas Intermediate, because of the U.S. holiday on Monday. On Friday, West Texas was quoted at about \$19.35 at the close. The most widely traded Midwest crude, Dubai, dropped 30 cents to \$16.95.

The report by the International Energy Agency, which groups 21 Western nations, made no predictions about the course of oil prices. But it estimated that oil supplies in the West exceeded demand by 2.6 million barrels a day, a glut that could continue to push prices lower.

While OPEC output has risen, oil production in the West is declining, the report said. The biggest drop has been in the United States, where output in the first five months of this year was 6.5 percent lower than in the corresponding period last year, the agency said.

The report said Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, had boosted its production in August to 4.5 million barrels a day, exceeding its OPEC-decreed quota of 4.3 million barrels daily.

That would be the first Saudi quota violation since OPEC reinstated permanent quotas last December, according to energy agency estimates.

Saudi adherence to the production limits is considered crucial, since it has the production capacity to single-handedly flood the oil market and undercut the cartel's target price of \$18 a barrel.

Iranian oil production last month jumped to 2.8 million barrels a day, compared with its quota

of 2.37 million, while Iraqi output rose to 2.2 million a day, the report said. Iraq's quota is 1.54 million a day, but the government has said it would not respect the limit.

The energy agency also said at least one cargo of Iraqi crude had been loaded in August from the terminus of Iraq's new pipeline through Turkey.

The line, with a capacity of 500,000 barrels a day, went into operation in late July, boosting Iraq's export capacity to more than 2 million barrels a day.

Ecuador, a small oil producer whose output was cut by earthquake damage to a pipeline early this year, was the only one of the 13 OPEC members to produce less than its quota in August, the report said.

Indonesia, Nigeria, Algeria and Gabon were close to or at their quotas, it said.

The quotas are supposed to stay in force at least until Dec. 31.

Norway Raising Foreign Share Quotas

OSLO—Norway's minority Labor government said Monday that it planned to increase the percentage of foreign ownership permitted in Norwegian companies from 20 percent to 33.3 percent of voting shares.

State Secretary Per Grinestad said a law would be introduced soon that would also give foreign investors unlimited access to non-voting shares.

The new law would also allow individual shareholders to hold up to 20 percent of a company's stock. Currently, they must apply to the government if they wish to hold more than 10 percent.

"The new law is part of the growing internationalization of Norway," Mr. Grinestad said. Norwegian companies need fresh capital

to give them the chance to expand abroad."

Companies that want to increase their quota of foreign ownership must apply now for special permission, a requirement that would disappear under the new law, Mr. Grinestad said.

"There are some fears that this will mean foreigners could gain control of Norwegian companies," Mr. Grinestad said. "But we cannot solve the problems of industry by blocking out foreigners."

The ministry has already allowed several major companies to increase their quota of foreign ownership to improve liquidity.

On Friday, Kvaerner Industrier A/S, the engineering group, said it had won approval to raise its quota to 33 percent from 20 percent. Norway's biggest private oil

company, Saga Petroleum A/S, has submitted plans to raise permitted foreign share ownership to 40 percent from 20 percent.

Mr. Grinestad said the planned law was unlikely to meet conservative opposition. Sources said the proposals were in line with Conservative demands to open up Norwegian financial markets.

Brokers said the Oslo bourse, which has hit a string of record highs in recent sessions on steady prices for Norway's North Sea oil and lower interest rates, would gain fresh impetus from the new law.

"Industry still has a very high level of costs and needs to break into international markets more," one broker said. "This law is part of that opening up to foreign influence."

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and various exchange rates for major currencies like the British pound, Swiss franc, and Japanese yen.

Other Dollar Values

Table listing values for various currencies such as the Australian dollar, Hong Kong dollar, and New Zealand dollar.

Forward Rates

Table showing forward rates for various currencies over different time periods.

Interest Rates

Table detailing interest rates for various currencies and deposit types.

Key Money Rates

Table listing key money rates for different currencies and instruments.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table showing rates for Asian dollar deposits in various currencies.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table listing rates for U.S. money market funds.

Gold

Table showing gold prices in various locations and currencies.

Soviet Opens Home Loan Unit

MOSCOW—The Soviet government has opened a new credit institution to lead families money for homes, furniture, livestock and other big expenses, the official Tass news agency reported Monday.

Tass said interest on the loans, to be supplied from citizens' savings funds would be about 10 or 2 percent annually. Home loans will be granted for 10- or 20-year terms, with special conditions for couples building homes in Siberia, the far north and in other sparsely populated areas.

The new institute incorporates all Soviet savings banks, Tass said, and has deposits of 253 billion rubles (\$400 billion). Tass said 300,000 Soviet citizens already used bank credits granted from their work enterprises.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Ford Buys U.K. Sports Car Maker Aston Martin

DETROIT — Ford Motor Co. which has been seeking an acquisition, said Monday that it is buying the British luxury automaker Aston Martin Lagonda Ltd., which makes five hand-built cars a week. Each car is priced at \$140,000 to \$170,000.

The purchase, for an undisclosed price, follows a trend in the U.S. auto industry of buying prestige European car makers. In the past year General Motors Corp. ac-

quired Britain's Group Lotus Cars PLC, and Chrysler Corp. bought Italy's Nuova Automobili F. Lamborghini SpA.

Ford, the world's most profitable automaker, earned \$3.3 billion in 1986 and \$2.9 billion in the first half of 1987, helping build up a cash reserve of about \$9 billion with which to fund any acquisition.

Without elaborating, Ford officials said the purchase price was "very small." The British company, which has



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Fall in Domestic Supply Pushing Steel Prices Up

NEW YORK — Steel prices have defied widespread predictions earlier this year that they would erode by the summer and have risen gradually to their highest point in more than three years.

In July, USX Corp., the largest U.S. steelmaker, raised its prices for flat-rolled steel—the mainstay product that goes into automobiles and appliances—by 4 to 6 percent.

Other companies followed and the increases have held, according to customers.

Since then, steelmakers have announced small price increases on mill items, plate and other products. Analysts and steel officials say the effect will be an overall increase of about 2 percent on all products for the year.

Although the increases are relatively small, they constitute the first rise in steel prices in several years.

For most U.S. steelmakers the higher prices will mean a return to the profitability that has eluded them for most of the past decade, when the combination of rising in-

Hanson Trust Takes Stake in Midland Bank

LONDON — Hanson Trust PLC has acquired a stake of more than 5 percent in Midland Bank PLC, a Hanson director, Martin Taylor, said Monday.

A Midland spokesman confirmed the holding, saying that Hanson had acquired 27.17 million Midland shares, or 5.83 percent of the bank's issued ordinary share capital.

The Midland spokesman said, "We are pleased that Hanson shares the confidence of the board in the future of Midland."

At current market prices, the Hanson stake would be worth more than £100 million (\$163 million).

The Midland spokesman declined comment on reports that Hanson had bought its stake on speculation that Midland might be the target of a takeover bid.

The takeover rumors were also discounted by banking analysts.

Bonn Approves Veba-Dynamit Deal

WEST BERLIN — The West German Cartel Office has approved the takeover of Dynamit Nobel AG's plastics and chemicals divisions by Veba AG, a subsidiary of Veba AG, a Cartel Office spokesman said Monday.

"The fusion has not been forbidden, it may go ahead without changes to the companies' structures," he said.

In May, Hüls had said it would pay 400 million to 450 million Deutsche marks (\$223 million to \$251 million) for the two Dynamit units. Dynamit Nobel is a subsidiary of Feldmuehle Nobel AG.

The Veba chairman, Rudolf Bennigsen-Foerder, had said Hüls would take over debts of Dynamit, which is a total of 1 billion to 1.3 billion DM would be required to finance the transaction. He had said a capital increase would not be necessary.

The Cartel Office had considered the implications of the takeover on domestic markets for polyvinyl chloride, or PVC, specialty chemicals and silicon chemicals, its spokesman said.

"There were problems regarding the addition of market share for PVC, but nevertheless competition remains overall intact due to overcapacity and strong competition from imports," he said.

Mr. Bennigsen-Foerder had said the deal meant Hüls would acquire a 2.4 billion DM share of Dynamit's world group revenue, which totaled 3.49 billion DM in 1986.

In 1986, Hüls's net profit rose to 199.7 million DM from 153.3 million in 1985. Veba boosted consolidated group net profit to 992 million DM in 1986 from 767 million in 1985.

Hüls managing board chairman, Carl Heinrich Krauch, had said Hüls attached great importance to the silicon chemicals business, which accounted for nearly 10 percent of Dynamit's chemicals revenue last year.

Dynamit sold pure silicon, used for making chips, worth 125 million DM in 1986 and claims a 30 percent stake of the European market and nearly 15 percent of the U.S. market.

Unlike most other European producers, Hüls broke even on its polyvinyl chloride production last year started in 1983.

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Advertisement for International Funds (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 7th Sept. 1987

Table with multiple columns listing various international funds, their abbreviations, and numerical values. Includes sections for 'INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND', 'EUROPEAN FUNDS', 'AMERICAN FUNDS', etc.

BREWERS: European Court Loss Has Become a Boon at Domestic Bars

(Continued from first finance page) even the handful of foreign brands imported before the purity law standard was struck down—such as Kronenbourg from France, Pilsener Urquell and Budweiser from Czechoslovakia and Tuborg and Carlsberg from Denmark—have hardly flourished although they adhered to the Reinheitsgebot.

"There is a very deep aversion to foreign beers among German drinkers that has been quite cleverly cultivated by the industry," said Helmut Jacobi, head of Karat International, a Frankfurt-based importer that handles Pilsener Urquell and Budweiser.

"Demand for foreign beers isn't growing, absolutely nothing changed because of the ruling," said Peter Wiegand of Bier Wiegand GmbH in Frankfurt, whose company brings in Guinness Stout and Kronenbourg. "We sell primarily to restaurants, but there is no demand. If they do come, it will be in the groceries, where they compete through lower prices."

The situation is likely to intensify rather than encourage foreign brewers, said Heinz Breuer, marketing director of Frankfurt's Binding-Brauerei AG, one of the largest West German breweries.

"The German beer market is stagnating," Mr. Breuer said. "It's very crowded, very regional, very complex. I'm sure the world's lead-

Brewmasters like Georg Bartelt, who holds a brewing-engineering degree, oversee the computer-controlled process. In the spotlessly clean brew house, five huge copper kettles are in operation around the clock. Laboratories monitor the beer at every stage, making more than 250 tests a day.

"I'd drink this beer even if it cost 50 pfennigs more," said a man called Willy, who said he was 52 and a Frankfurt police administrator. As he belted up to the bar in the Termin Klausur tavern in central Frankfurt, he added, "I've never tried a foreign beer and I don't want to. With the Reinheitsgebot, I know what's in there."

Paul Zeiler, 38, is an engineer who has been a dedicated beer drinker for 22 years. Unlike Willy, he has tried foreign beers while traveling abroad.

"French beer is unsociable to German tongues," he said. "English beers are generally gruesome. And American Budweiser, well, it would take, ah, a great deal of getting used to, politely put. German beer drinkers just aren't going to go for imports."

"Foreign beers don't really have a chance here," Mr. Breuer said. "To get a German to switch brands, the brewery has to do him personal harm. A case of beer is currency here. Beer is very closely bound to a German's world view and national consciousness. There is a ritual and tradition to it that just does not exist anywhere else."

But using choice ingredients, sophisticated techniques and utmost care is only part of Mr. Bartelt's job. "Beer is a matter of taste," he said. "The days of the old brewmasters stirring, tasting and throwing in a bit more hops are gone. That was too uncertain. Our beer must always taste the same. Every morning, 12 of us get together and taste, just like one tastes wines, to make sure everything is as it should be."

Claushtaler, a Binding-brewed, alcohol-free beer whose sales are currently doubling every year, was not put on the market until Mr. Bartelt and his fellow experts were satisfied that it tasted like good German beer. Claushtaler has rapidly taken 54 percent of the West German market for alcohol-free beer.

At Binding-Brauerei, the Reinheitsgebot is strictly followed. German market was a tough one to get into. "Our interest in brewing in Germany is great. It's the largest beer-drinking country in the world," Mr. Ritter said. "But the difficulties are extreme. I think before the end of the century we'll be there."

When and if Anheuser-Busch does it will be competing with an awesome variety of beers, still made under the Reinheitsgebot, ranging in alcohol content from about 3.9 to 4 percent for pilsener, the most commonly drunk beer, to a dark beer that is double-brewed, then frozen in the keg to concentrate the alcohol.

At Binding-Brauerei, the Reinheitsgebot is strictly followed.

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Vertical sidebar containing various market-related advertisements and news snippets. Includes: 'Dollar Slips in Currency Market', 'Mortgages, Other', 'ETHICS: Rules for Investors', 'London Metals', and 'FOREIGN & COLONIAL RESERVE ASSET FUND'.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slips in Cautious Trading

LONDON — The dollar slipped further Monday in Europe, as market participants took scant notice of Friday's rise in the U.S. discount rate, dealers said, and instead continued to worry about the huge U.S. trade deficit.

Table with columns: Country, Bid, Ask, Prev. Close. Includes entries for Germany, France, Japan, etc.

against the U.S. currency, to \$1.6600 from \$1.6530. Dealers said trading was cautious, partly because of the U.S. holiday, and also because of the monthly meeting of central bankers at the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, where Mr. Pöhl made his remarks.

BANKERS: Focus on Dollar

(Continued from first finance page) point rise to 6 percent in the Federal Reserve's discount rate would help stabilize the dollar, Mr. Pöhl said.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table with columns: Issuer/Mark, Coupon, Maturity, Bid, Ask. Lists various floating rate notes from issuers like Citicorp, Citicredit, etc.

Table with columns: Issuer/Mark, Coupon, Maturity, Bid, Ask. Lists various floating rate notes from issuers like Citicorp, Citicredit, etc.

Mortgages, Other Consumer Interest Rates Rising

By Robert A. Bennett New York Times Service NEW YORK — Last week's increases in the U.S. prime and discount rates dashed any remaining hopes that consumers would soon get a second chance to borrow at rates as low as those that prevailed early this year.

10.5 percent, from 10 percent. That would mean increased interest costs to home buyers of \$400 a year for an \$80,000 mortgage.

Friday's increase in the discount rate, which is what the Federal Reserve charges on its loans to banks, was quickly followed by a rise in the prime rate, which is what commercial banks use in setting their interest charges.

But much of it is done on a floating-rate basis, with the interest rate often directly tied to the prime. Chemical Bank charges the prime rate for the first year on its home-equity loans, and then the rate rises to the prime plus 1.75 percentage points.

ETHICS: Rules for Paris Bourse

(Continued from first finance page) report, which focuses on any intermediaries who would put their own interests ahead of their clients or the market's integrity.

The yuppies may be hurt and the elderly who depend heavily on interest income will be helped.

By Robert A. Schwartz, financial analyst point, over "the next month or so," said Robert Heady, publisher of Bank Rate Monitor, a publication that tracks interest rates paid by financial institutions across the country.

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS Floating Rate Note Issue of U.S. \$400 million September 1987/1991. The rate of interest applicable for the period beginning September 1, 1987, and set by the reference agent is 7.5% annually.

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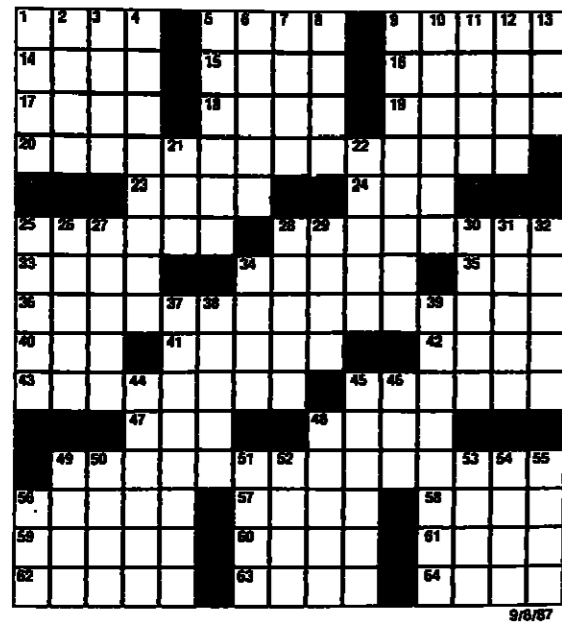
Table with columns: Close, Bid, Ask, Prev. Close. Includes entries for Aluminum, Copper, Lead, Silver, Zinc.

Table with columns: Discount, Bid, Offer, Yield. Includes entries for 3-month bill, 6-month bill, 30-yr. bond.

Table with columns: High, Low, Bid, Ask, Ch/b. Includes entries for Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee.

Table with columns: A: U.S. DOLLAR "CASH", B: MULTICURRENCY "CASH", C: DOLLAR BONDS, etc.

1,684,000 Units BELDEN & BLAKE ENERGY COMPANY To Our Readers Because of technical problems, London closing commodity prices were not available Monday. This announcement appears as a matter of record only. July 1987. The undersigned acted as agent in the private placement of these securities. GREAT PACIFIC CAPITAL S.A.



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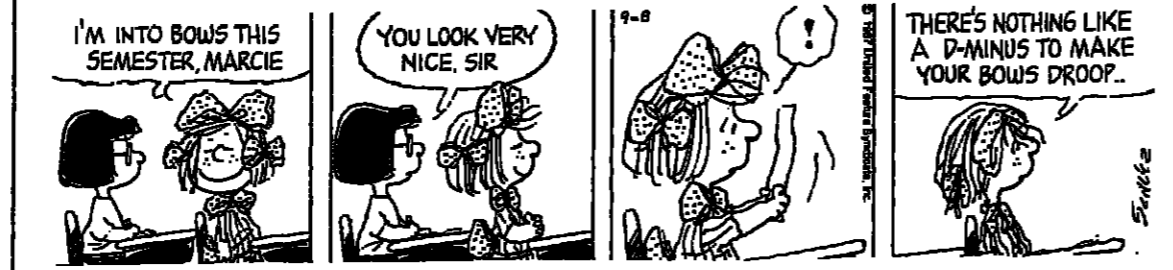
1 Caldwell's "Tobacco" co. —  
5 Con man's scheme  
9 Insensitive  
14 Give the eye  
15 Spanish appetizer  
18 Made public  
17 Copper and iron  
18 Hebrew dry-measure unit  
19 Fountain fizzes  
20 Persevere  
23 Toast (topping)  
24 Singleton  
25 Endured  
28 More hardhearted  
33 Opposed  
34 Promote  
35 Common verb  
36 Preserver  
40 Cochlea's site  
41 Reclines  
42 Mine entrance  
43 Answers  
45 Analyzes grammatically  
47 Grown-up's prov.  
48 Wampum  
49 Persevere

**DOWN**

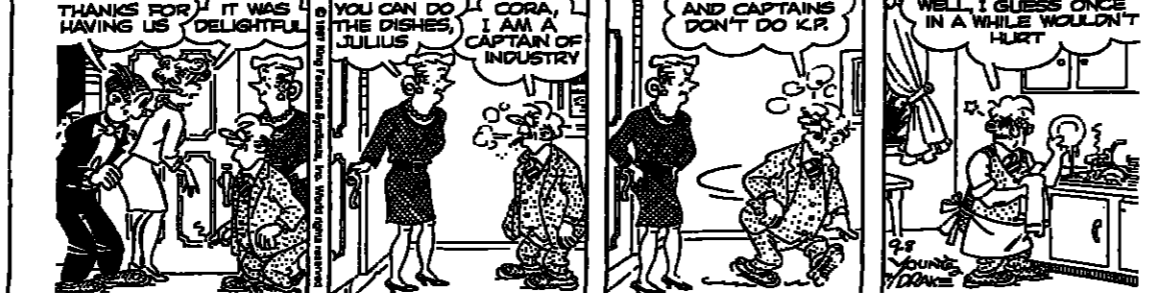
1 Castle for Kasparov  
6 Capital of Manch  
61 Castor's mother  
62 Gift receiver  
63 Drain pit  
64 Formerly, once  
21 Señor's shout  
22 Theater audience  
25 "Star Wars" beam  
26 Architectural pillars  
27 Budgets  
28 Becomes indifferent  
29 Howard and Reagan  
30 Praises  
31 Pyle or Ford  
32 Takes five  
34 Intrepid  
37 Gold-rush site: 1890's  
38 Silverheels' role  
39 Gutter garnish  
44 Men in blue  
45 Spinning toy  
46 Swiss river  
48 Sacred song  
49 King of the roost  
50 Algerian seaport  
51 Promontory  
52 "Brute!"  
53 Employer  
54 Bunline and Beauty  
55 Mild oath  
56 Urchin

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PEANUTS



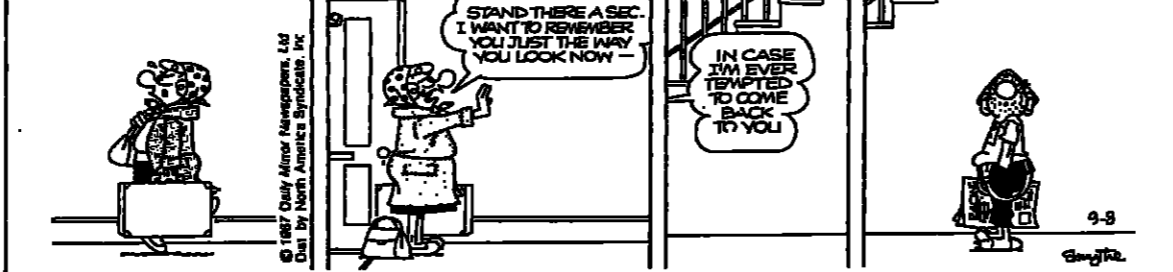
BLONDIE



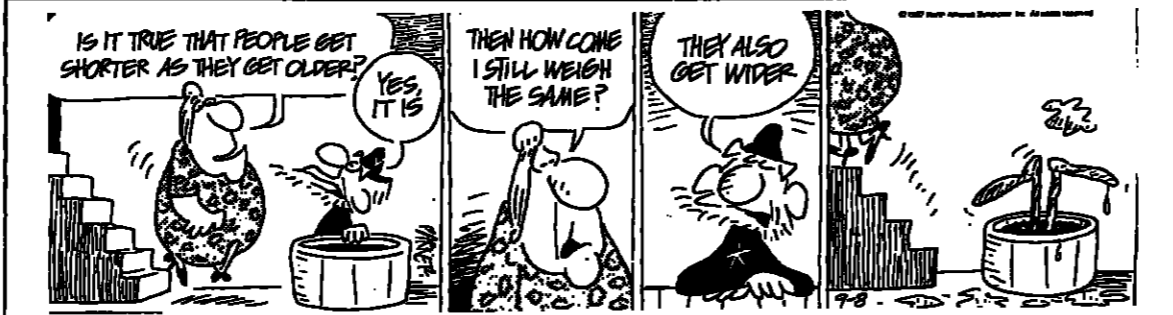
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ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**BALFE**  
**YARPT**  
**ROTHEY**  
**ALLOGE**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the words in the above cartoon. As suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: A "LEG-ACY"

Yesterday's Jumble: AUGUR CARGO POLICY EROTIC  
 Answer: What the stocking layon—QUITE A "LEG-ACY"

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	21	18	30	74	77
Athens	21	18	30	74	77
Bombay	27	21	80	86	87
Buenos Aires	27	18	70	86	87
Calcutta	27	21	80	86	87
Hankow	27	21	80	86	87
Hong Kong	27	21	80	86	87
Kobe	27	21	80	86	87
London	27	21	80	86	87
Manila	27	21	80	86	87
Medan	27	21	80	86	87
Osaka	27	21	80	86	87
Seoul	27	21	80	86	87
Singapore	27	21	80	86	87
Taipei	27	21	80	86	87
Tokyo	27	21	80	86	87
Yokohama	27	21	80	86	87

**World Stock Markets**  
 Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Sept. 7.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1782.50	+12.50
London	2796.50	+12.50
Paris	1292.50	+12.50
Frankfurt	1292.50	+12.50
Brussels	1292.50	+12.50
Stockholm	1292.50	+12.50
Copenhagen	1292.50	+12.50
Helsinki	1292.50	+12.50
Oslo	1292.50	+12.50
Stockholm	1292.50	+12.50
Copenhagen	1292.50	+12.50
Helsinki	1292.50	+12.50
Oslo	1292.50	+12.50

BOOKS

**GOING TO MIAMI.** Exiles, Tourists, and Refugees in the New America  
 By David Rieff. 230 pages. \$16.95.  
 Little, Brown, 34 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 02106.  
 Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

TO Jackie Gleason, Miami was "the sun and fun capital of the world." To William Jennings Bryan, it was "the only city in the world where you can tell a lie at breakfast that will come true by evening." To Cuban expatriates, it's a new Havana, a city of promises and dreams. To followers of the "Miami Wire" television show, it's the metropolis where Sonny Crockett and Tubbs wear expensive sport-coats to gun down bad guys in prime time. To crime statisticians, it is a hotbed of drug dealing and corruption, an American Casablanca or "the New Dodge City."

Whereas T.D. Allman argued in a recent book (an understating volume titled "Miami: City of the Future") that Miami summed up all that was good and bad in the American dream, David Rieff contends that Miami is really a foreign city—closer, in many respects, to the Caribbean and Latin America than to the rest of this country. He seems to want to appease Miami with the same mixture of curiosity and anxiety that traditional British travel writers once brought to their peregrinations in distant parts of the globe. In fact, he uses a quote from Evelyn Waugh as an epigraph to the book: "It was fun 35 years ago to travel far and in great discomfort to meet people whose entire conception and manner of expression was alien, now one has only to leave one's gates." It is clearly more difficult, in this day and age, to write the sort of essay that Waugh once specialized in. Mass communication and the spread of American pop culture (from Coca-Cola to Levi's) have brought a new measure of homogenization to both distant lands and provincial backwaters.

Given these difficulties, it's not surprising that "Going to Miami" runs into a variety of problems. To begin with, much of what Rieff describes as peculiarly Miamiian—from airport concession stands to new building projects to crime reports—sounds all too familiar. Worse, his portraits of individuals encountered in Miami (or on the way there) have a tendency to sound hyped-up and patronizing. He describes an Ecuadorian cabdriver as basking the steering wheel in "an obscure Inca grip of death."

When Rieff stops substituting his moods for a point of view and delves into his own illuminating, the results are considerably more illuminating. His account of his trip, as a 16-year-old in 1968, to Havana for the 10th anniversary celebration of the revolution and his subsequent re-assessment of that visit lend a personal, engaged dimension to the narrative, and these passages perhaps explain why the most compelling sections in this book are devoted to Miami's Cuban community and its relationship to the city at large.

Rieff notes, for instance, that "parks and monuments in Miami often bear the same names as similar parks and monuments in Havana and Santiago de Cuba" and that "these monuments still exude a living aura, the kind of power monuments used to exude before they were superseded, in the public spaces of America, by the incomprehensible geometry of abstract sculpture." He observes that, while Miami may look like Latin America when viewed from the north, it still looks "like Switzerland when viewed from the south." And he points out that many liberal Miamians blame the Cubans for having "transformed South Florida from a forward-looking, politically liberal place, to the most politically reactionary community anywhere in America."

In such sections, where he combines portage with critical assessment, Rieff distinguishes himself as intelligent and observant.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

**By Robert Byrne**

**B**ORIS Gulko of the United States impressively won the elite, double-round robin Biel International Tournament in Switzerland. The former Soviet grandmaster tallied 9-5.

The Soviet grandmaster Oleg Romanishin captured second place with an 8½-5½ score, while third place went to the Argentine grandmaster Daniel Campora, who scored 8-6.

Gulko's sparkling speculative bishop sacrifice against Campora in the sixth round produced the most imaginative attacking play of the competition. The thrust 7...P-QN4 attempts to break the tension in the center. On 8 PxNp, PxP, then 25 B-Rch, K-K1; 27 QxQ, Q-N1; 30 Q-R4, R-R2; 31 B-Rch, R-N2 (31...K-B2?); 33 R-Q1 leaves Black without a defense. Yet with 32...R-K2!?, Black can resist mildly.

Accordingly, White must seize space with 8 P-B3, but this means that later, after 10 P-K4, NxKp; 11 NxN, PxN; 12 QxP, Black will obtain an unshakable post for his knight at Q4.

In place of the clumsy 12...R-R3?, Campora should have played 13...N-B3! because 14 QxBp!! (14 Q-B2 would be best), B-Q2; 15 Q-N6, QxQ (15...Q-B1?); 16 NxB, BxQ; 17 NxB, BxQ; 18 NxB, R-Q1; 19 NxB will result in Black's losing a pawn); 16 P-Q4, NxKp; 17 B-Q2, P-N5; 18 P-Q4, B-K1; 19 N-B6, BxN; 20

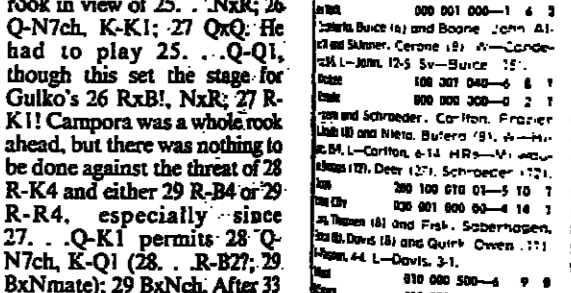
SCOREBOARD

**Baseball**

**Major League Line Score**

Team	W	L	Pct.
AL East	50	52	.490
AL West	48	54	.469
NL East	47	55	.459
NL West	46	56	.449

Chessboard



Positions after 28...Nc2

Major League Leaders

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

Team	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore Orioles	50	52	.490
Seattle Mariners	48	54	.469
Los Angeles Angels	47	55	.459
California Angels	46	56	.449

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

Team	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis Cardinals	47	55	.459
San Francisco Giants	46	56	.449
Atlanta Braves	45	57	.439
Philadelphia Phillies	44	58	.429

**Toronto stocks via AP**

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AGL	21.00	20.75	20.87	+0.12
ALCO	21.00	20.75	20.87	+0.12
ALUM	21.00	20.75	20.87	+0.12
ALUW	21.00	20.75	20.87	+0.12
ALV	21.00	20.75	20.87	+0.12
ALW	21.00	20.75	20.87	+0.12
ALX	21.00	20.75	20.87	+0.12
ALY	21.00	20.75	20.87	+0.12
ALZ	21.00	20.75	20.87	+0.12
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ALAZ	21.00	20.75	20.87	

SPORTS

Roche Atop Summit of Cycling

United Press International
VILLACH, Austria — Stephen Roche, the Irish bicycling star, has joined the great Eddie Merckx in winning the Tour of Italy, the Tour de France and the world championship in the same season.



Stephen Roche: "It's everything to win a world championship."

The other five riders in the breakaway group at the time probably were the speed with which Roche swept to the outside and into a clear lead...

Langston Wins His 17th, Equaling Mariner Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CLEVELAND — Mark Langston tied a team record with his 17th victory and reliever Jerry Reed pitched three scoreless innings as Seattle downed the Cleveland Indians, 6-4, here Monday.

LABOR DAY BASEBALL

Starter Reuschel Brings Giants Relief

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SAN FRANCISCO — Rick Reuschel is doing exactly what the San Francisco Giants wanted: winning, and quickly, Reuschel needed

SUNDAY BASEBALL

just 87 pitches Sunday for his third career two-hitter as the Giants beat the Philadelphia Phillies, 4-1.

San Francisco extended its lead in the National League West to 5½ games over Houston, matching its biggest margin of the season.

The Giants won for the seventh straight time against Philadelphia and finished 10-2 against the Phillies this year.

his major league-leading total to 222 as Seattle ended a three-game losing streak.

Tom Candiotti (7-15) allowed six runs, five of them earned, on 12 hits in his five innings. The Mariners had 13 hits, including one by every starter.

error to score three runs in the first. Mickey Brantley led off with a single, stole second and scored on Phil Bradley's single.

Twins 8, White Sox 1: In Minneapolis, rookie Jeff Blittiger pitched seven strong innings in his American League debut and Tom Brunansky homered and doubled, leading Minnesota's rout of Chicago.

to the quarterfinals. Lendl beat Anders Jarryd of Sweden, 6-2, 7-6, 6-4, while Graf scored a 7-5, 6-2 victory over West German compatriot Sylvia Hanika.

Mandlikova Ousted by Kohde-Kilsch; Lendl, Graf Advance to Quarterfinals

NEW YORK — Hana Mandlikova, the fourth-seeded Czechoslovak, drew a rare game penalty after hitting the scoreboard with her racket Monday and lost in three sets to West German Claudia Kohde-Kilsch in the fourth round of the U.S. Open tennis tournament.

Meanwhile, the top seeds — Ivan Lendl and Steffi Graf — advanced to the quarterfinals. Lendl beat Anders Jarryd of Sweden, 6-2, 7-6, 6-4, while Graf scored a 7-5, 6-2 victory over West German compatriot Sylvia Hanika.

A 6-7, 6-4, 6-1 loser, Mandlikova drew two third-set warnings (one for arguing a foot fault, one for arguing a ball that went wide) before being assessed the game penalty, which gave Kohde-Kilsch, seeded ninth, a 3-1 lead in the decisive set.

Georgina Clark, the supervisor for women at the tournament, said the game penalty was assessed during a changeover when Mandlikova hit the scoreboard "rather violently" with her racket.

A disciplinary committee will decide the fines to be assessed to Mandlikova and whether there will be any suspension.

The penalty, a rarity, was the second of the open. John McEnroe was penalized a game after a tantrum of profanity during his match Saturday against Slobodan Zivonjovic. McEnroe eventually won.

Lendl broke Jarryd in the third and seventh games of the first set, then served out, winning the deciding game after being taken to deuce. The two players held serve throughout the second set, then went into the seven-point tiebreaker. Lendl won the first four points, and went on to win, 7-2, as Jarryd double-faulted twice. In the third set, both players held serve until Lendl final broke Jarryd in the 10th game to win.

Graf broke Hanika three times in the opening set, which she won in the 12th game by breaking from deuce. In the second set, Graf broke in games six and eight (from love) to win.

Hanika was successful on 75 percent of her first serves to 59 percent for Graf, but the hard-serving West German won 67 percent of the points on which her first serve was in, to Hanika's 51 percent.

In another women's fourth-round, 11th-seeded Lori McNeil defeated No. 7 seed Zina Garrison 7-6, 3-6, 7-6. McNeil won the first set tie-breaker 7-0 and the third-set tie-breaker 8-6.

Meanwhile, Martina Navratilova, the second seed, beat Catarina Lindqvist, No. 14, 6-0, 6-4. Helena Sukova, the sixth-seeded Czechoslovak, downed Anne Hobbs of Britain, 6-4, 6-2, and eighth-seeded Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina rallied past 12th-seeded Bettina Bunge, 1-6, 6-1, 6-1.

On Sunday, Laura Golarsa, Natalia Zvereva and Patricia Tarabini had helped make a virtual ghost town of center court at the National Tennis Center. They were — in a combined 2 hours 24 minutes — the respective third-round victims of Pam Shriver, Chris Evert and Graf.

The fifth-seeded Shriver dispatched Golarsa, of Italy, 6-1, 6-2, in 42 minutes. "Obviously, she was in a rush to get off the court," Shriver said.

Evert, the third seed, beat Zvereva, of the Soviet Union, 6-0, 6-2 in 64 minutes.

Graf beat Argentina's Tarabini, her close friend, 6-2, 6-0, in the day's shortest match. It was literally a laugher: "Patricia is my best friend," Graf said, "and it's the first time I played her. Sometimes during the match, I had to tell myself to stop laughing because of the way she was looking at me."

Maybe it was those funny faces that cost Graf the only service break of the three matches. Leading 5-1 and serving for the first set, Graf fell behind 0-40 and fought off two break points before hitting a return of service wide.

The men's side was just as predictable on Sunday.

No. 2 Stefan Edberg defeated Kelly Evernden of New Zealand, 6-2, 6-1, 6-4, in an hour and 40 minutes, and No. 3 Mats Wilander needed only 84 minutes to dispense with Czechoslovak Libor Pimek, 6-2, 6-0, 6-1. Fifth-seeded Miloslav Meckirich eliminated Jakob Hasek of Switzerland, 6-4, 6-4, 7-6, 6-4.

Austalian Mark Woodford, the only qualifier remaining in either of the draws, routed Milan Srejber of Czechoslovakia, 6-2, 6-1, 6-1, in 66 minutes; Ramesh Krishnan of India beat American Johan Kriek, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, in just under two hours, and Andrei Chesnokov of the Soviet Union needed only 86 minutes to defeat Uruguayan Diego Perez, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Table with columns for team names and scores. Includes American League and National League results.

Football

Table with columns for team names and scores. Includes CFL Standings and NFL Exhibition Standings.

Tennis

Table with columns for player names and match results. Includes U.S. Open Results and Transition.

Track and Field

Table with columns for athlete names and event results. Includes World Championships.

Hockey

Table with columns for team names and scores. Includes Canada Cup and European Soccer.

World Championships

Table with columns for country names and medal counts. Includes Final Medals Table.

European Soccer

Table with columns for country names and league results. Includes Spanish First Division.

Manila Wins Arlington; Cordero Up

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Ill. — Manila, upser in his previous start and with his reputation as the country's premier grass runner at stake, took charge at the top of the stretch to win Sunday's Arlington Million.

Manila was ridden by Angel Cordero, who replaced Jacinto Vasquez after Vasquez had a disagreement with trainer Leroy Jolley. Cordero got Manila through the 1/4 miles (2,010 meters) on the firm course in two minutes, two and two-fifths seconds, a length and a half ahead of Explosive Darling, 3/4 ahead of Explosive Darling.

Manila earned \$2,697,799 on a career record of 12 victories and five seconds in 18 starts; 11 of the 4-year-old's triumphs and three of his seconds have come on grass.

Going into the race, there had been some doubt about Manila's form because he finished second, a half-length behind Talakeno, in the 1/4-mile Bernard Baruch at Saratoga Springs, New York, on Aug. 16. But when Cordero shot him into the lead Sunday, it was obvious that no one was going to catch him.

Jolley said it is possible that Manila, the 1986 turf champion and a leading candidate for 1987 horse of the year, would go to France for the 1/2-mile Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe Oct. 4 at Longchamp.

If you go, you have to go in a hurry so you can get in some training," Jolley said. "If we made up our mind to go, we'd probably be gone within a week."

PHILADELPHIA — Walved Victor Bellino, cornerback; Britton Cooper, defensive back; Raymond Phillips, defensive end; Randall Mitchell, defensive tackle; Don Marwan, guard; Bryan Lee and Rich Kraynak, linebackers; Keith Korbak, offensive line; Steve Bird, wide receiver; Pleased Steve Delina, placekicker; Britton Cooper, defensive end; Ken Glasson, punter; Bobbie Baker, center; and Mike Zardick, safety. Walved Mike Donato, offensive tackle; and Ernest Brown, offensive line.

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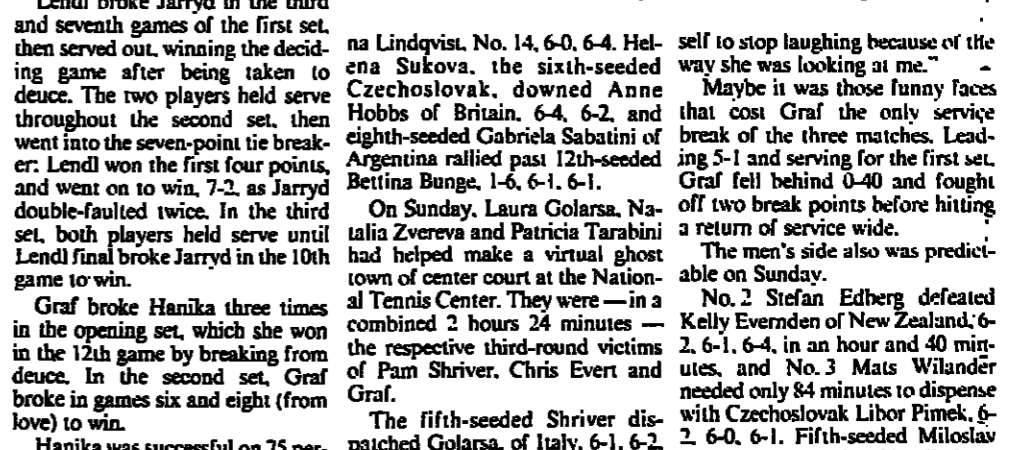
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Rick Reuschel: No sweat.



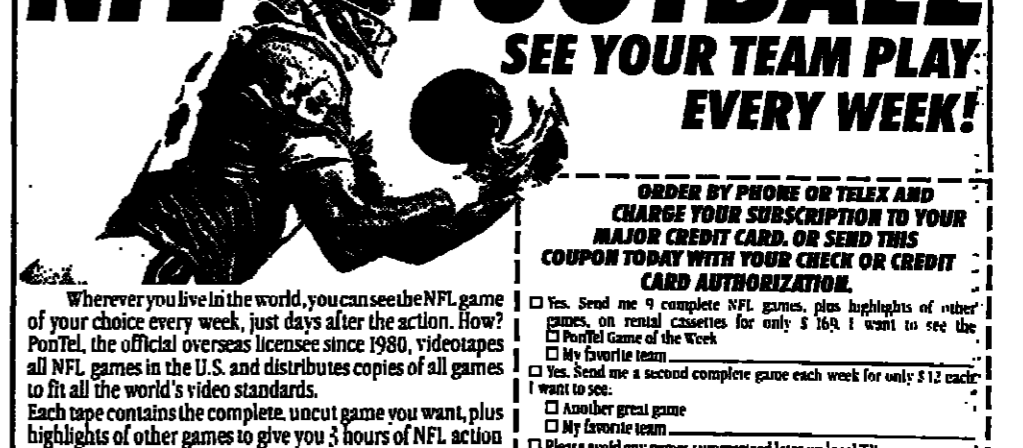
Top seed Steffi Graf, a straight-sets winner over Sylvia Hanika.



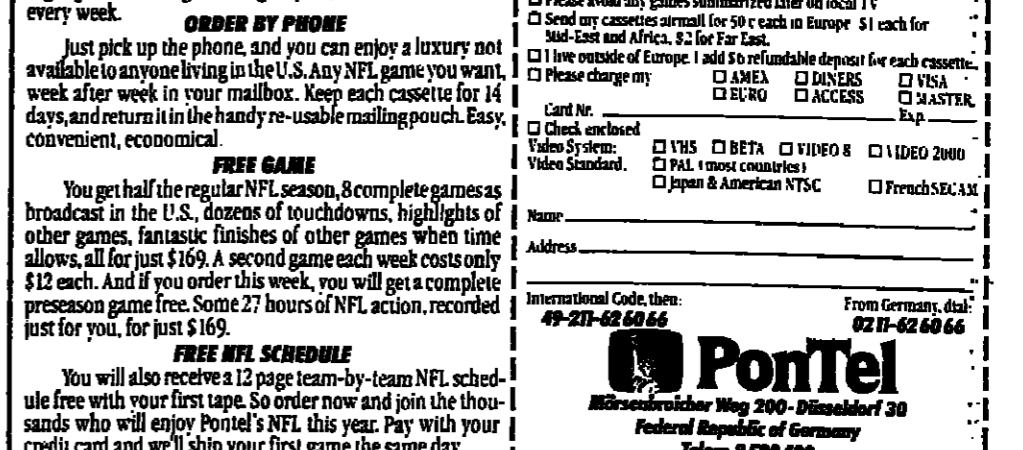
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Meanwhile, Martina Navratilova, the second seed, beat Catarina Lindqvist, No. 14, 6-0, 6-4.



Helena Sukova, the sixth-seeded Czechoslovak, downed Anne Hobbs of Britain, 6-4, 6-2.



Eighth-seeded Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina rallied past 12th-seeded Bettina Bunge, 1-6, 6-1, 6-1.

PonTel advertisement for NFL Football. Includes text: 'SEE YOUR TEAM PLAY EVERY WEEK!', 'ORDER BY PHONE OR TELETYPE', 'CHECK ENCLOSED', 'FREE GAME', 'FREE NFL SCHEDULE'.

ART BUCHWALD The Mozzarella Wars

WASHINGTON — In two days Congress will hold hearings on one of the great issues of the year. There is, and I do not make this up, an effort to force the United States' frozen pizza makers to use 90 percent more mozzarella dairy cheese in pepperoni or other meat-topped pizza.



A lobbyist who is fighting the mozzarella incursion told me the white hats are the frozen pizza manufacturers who want nothing more than to sell a nutritious pizza with a less costly soybean cheese substitute.

The black hats, according to the pizza lobbyists, are the dairymen who maintain that the more mozzarella you use in frozen pizza, the more nutritious the government will save in dairy subsidies.

But the white hats say there is more to pizza than just saving money on cheese subsidies. Frozen pizza is a very fragile dish and if you load it down with more mozzarella than it can support, it will become a gooey mess and slide down your shirt.

For another thing, using real cheese on the top would force the price of pizza up and create a terrible hardship on children and lower forms of life, who are pizza's biggest consumers.

Belgian Casinos Plan School for Croupiers

BRUSSELS — Three leading casinos on the Belgian coast are setting up a school to teach croupiers how to handle chips, spin roulette wheels and deal with customers who lose large sums of money.

Casino officials said that the casinos of Ostend, Middelkerke and Blankenberge are jointly setting up the school, where the main subjects will be baccarat and roulette. They would also learn foreign languages, and receive a diploma at the end of their course.

Constitutional rights are also involved. Who decides in a democratic nation how much mozzarella should be sprinkled on each frozen pizza? Will it be the government or the PEOPLE? I happen to like mozzarella on my pizza, but my friend Jack Burke prefers a healthier, less expensive cheese substitute.

What Burke and I both want is freedom of choice. "If you allow the dairy farmer lobby to force mozzarella on your pizza," the white hat lawyer said, "the next thing you know is he'll try to spread it on all the nachos in America."

This doesn't sound like an earth-shaking problem comparable to how many ships you can sail through the eye of the Strait of Hormuz. But at the same time, it is war. At stake is a billion-dollar pizza industry and enough surplus cheese to feed everyone in the state of California.

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The Movie Spy - Hero or Heel?

By John Gross New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Our appetite for tales of spies and secret agents is unassuaged — if anything, it seems to be growing. The Fourth Protocol, for example, in which a British agent played by Michael Caine pits himself against the KGB, is the latest in a long line of similar movies, but it is unlikely that it will be the last. It comes on the heels of "No Way Out," a film in which much of the action is made to turn on the possible presence of a Soviet mole in the Pentagon.

Meanwhile, among the best sellers, a CIA thriller, Tom Clancy's "Patriot Games," occupies second place on the current New York Times fiction list, and the nonfiction list is headed by "Spycatcher," the controversial memoirs of the former British intelligence agent Peter Wright.

Another new movie, "The Whistle Blower," touches on many of the recent issues raised by the conduct of British intelligence. One of its characters, played by John Gielgud, offers a portrait that owes something to the career of Anthony Blunt.

The appeal that the world of spying holds for storytellers is easy to understand. It is a world that already has a good deal of fiction built into it, and spy fiction in turn is likely to realign popular interest in the real world. Still, intelligence services do not exist simply in order to keep the entertainment industry supplied with raw material. What are we to make of the imaginary agents and spies who stalk through popular culture? What are we to make of spy movies? What about their implications?

At face value, "The Fourth Protocol" asks us to believe that a section of the Soviet leadership, in order to strengthen its internal position, is prepared to explode an atomic bomb at a U.S. air base in Britain — making it look like an accident for which the United States will get the blame.

As for "No Way Out," it is impossible to discuss its full import without giving away the final twist. But what can be revealed is that the ending makes nonsense of virtually everything that has gone before. Much more significant in terms of what the movie is all about is that it features a secretary of defense who commits murder in a moment of passion and then mobilizes the resources of the Pentagon to arrange a cover-up.

In practice, of course, no one is likely to treat either movie as a sober representation of reality. The aim of such films is simply to entertain. But works of entertainment don't come and go in a vacuum. They help to color our view of the world, though it is not always easy to decide how, or to what extent.

One of the most striking things about "No Way Out" is how little of a political film it actually is. Most of the action may take place at the heart of the political world, but it is an action dominated first by a whirlwind affair between the hero and the young woman who gets murdered, and then by the consequences of the murder.

Nor does the movie take a particularly interesting look at conventional politics in those scenes where we are given a glimpse of them. There are a few sardonic



In "The Fourth Protocol," Michael Caine confronts both the KGB and his own boss.

cameos of the Washington power game, but nothing to startle any, but the most starry-eyed patriot. At the same time, the use of suspected Soviet espionage as an alibi is a pure plot device, without any serious political vibrations.

Does this mean that "No Way Out" is essentially no more political than the average thriller? To a considerable extent, yes. The hero's perilous scrapes and escapes are their own justification, and for much of the film the real hero is the technology.

It is true that the secretary, as played by Gene Hackman, never altogether forgets our sympathies. Nor do his public relations reflect his private morals. His principal political concern in the movie is to combat a senator who wants to sponsor a super-weapon.

But we are asked to go along, almost casually, with the idea of a secretary of defense who is a killer determined to evade justice. And it is all the more revealing that this should be in a film that has no particular political slant.

"The Fourth Protocol" doesn't involve any comparable reversal of what were once unquestioned

values. John Preston, the agent played by Caine, is single-minded in his determination to track down the unknown KGB man who is somewhere in Britain, getting ready to assemble his nuclear bomb kit. But until the last scenes, the Russian remains an abstraction.

It itself, this is no more than a routine subplot. But it points to the denouement that you can't necessarily trust your superiors.

"The Whistle Blower" is the cleverest of the three movies; its characters are the most fully rounded; its concerns are the most cogent. And for these reasons, the political myths it urges on its audience are the ones most liable to mislead.

The central character, once again played by Caine, is a widower named Frank Jones, his son Bob is a Russian translator at the government signals headquarters in the town of Cheltenham, where a spy has recently been caught.

The mood in Cheltenham is tense; security is being tightened and several members of the staff have succumbed to unexplained accidents. Bob, a disillusioned idealist, makes up his mind to quit, but first decides to collaborate with a journalist in exposing what has been going on. Then he too suffers an accident. He falls to his death — or was he pushed?

Frank refuses to believe in the possibility of foul play on the part of the authorities, but circumstances slowly compel him to. By the time he has got to the bottom of the affair, he has been led to the front door of Sir Adrian Chapple, played by Gielgud.

Chapple is a senior figure in the British establishment. For the last 30 years he has also been a Soviet agent; and though British counter-intelligence has found out about him, he has been left at liberty.

At the beginning of the movie, Bob establishes his credentials as a sensitive young man. He has become convinced by his work that "our secret world is on the same track as ours." After that, we hear less and less about the KGB, and more and more about how very bad "our" secret world can be. British security is shown systematically murdering trouble-makers — in a manner and on a scale for which there is no known equivalent in real life.

Frank Jones won't have any truck with treason. What he particularly hates about Chapple is that he is a member of the ruling class who has managed to have his cake and eat it, and go on eating it, with complete impunity.

For all its polemical thrust and attention to detail, "The Whistle Blower" doesn't offer a particularly coherent view of the world. But it knows what it doesn't like, and there is every chance that audiences will find it persuasive.

Anyone who isn't persuaded by it, on the other hand, is likely to be left longing for a movie about spying that combines the same amount of filmmaking skill with a sounder grasp of recent history and political reality. Such a film would fulfill a valuable role in pushing back the frontiers of ignorance; but there is no reason why it shouldn't prove highly exciting and entertaining too.

Meanwhile, Sylvester Stallone, who is in Israel in "Rambo III," has won his first battle there. The hotel staff granted his request for pink towels. Stallone has rented 45 rooms for himself and his entourage at a hotel 70 miles south of Jerusalem. A hotel spokesman said the hotel has granted the request for the rebels, or contras. He said the subject did not come up at the meeting in Mr. Bush's office on May 1, 1986.

On Tuesday, for the first time, the public by the congressional committee investigating the Iran-contra affair directly confronted the statements by Mr. Bush's staff that they did not know Rodriguez's activities.

Jazz great Woody Herman, ailing and broke, may be evicted from his home of 40 years because he can't pay the rent, his daughter says. The three-bedroom Hollywood Hills house was auctioned by the Internal Revenue Service in 1985, and the new owner has ordered the 74-year-old clarinetist and bandleader to move by Tuesday, according to Herman's daughter and his lawyer, Ingrid Herman Reese said. Social Security payments and donations from friends do not cover all her father's expenses and she has been unable to pay the \$1,500 monthly rent for several months. He is bedridden with congestive heart failure and heart disease, she said. Herman's attorney, Kirk Pasich, said he hopes to negotiate a settlement with the landlord, but if that fails, he plans to seek a court order blocking eviction.

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PEOPLE

Bob Dylan Snubs Peres, Angers Fans in Israel

Bob Dylan was panned for his music and his manners Monday after performing listlessly in Tel Aviv and rejecting the red-carpet welcome prepared for his first concert tour in Israel. He canceled a meeting with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres without explanation Monday. It was the latest in a series of unpredictable moves by Dylan, who has been stepping on toes since he arrived in Israel Friday, a day late, and on a bus from Cairo rather than a flight from Europe.

"Dylan just said he couldn't make it [the visit with Peres] and this was it," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "I don't know if Peres was disappointed. His schedule has been so tight recently, he doesn't mind having an hour free to do something else." Dylan's behavior drew scathing reviews in the Israeli press, which panned the singer's performance before 40,000 people Saturday night in Tel Aviv.

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